Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 88 BOMBAY· SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
15th April	Teesta		B. I. Co's. sailing
18th "	Norman †	6296	Extra
19th "	Nagoya	6854	
21st "	Malta	6064	Extra
26th "	Karmala	8983	
26th "	Takada	6949	Extra
2nd May	Nankin	6853	
12th "	Delta	8089	

†Does not call at Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali", "Ormonde", "Teesta" "Nagoya", and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons	
1919			
16th April	Dilwara	5378	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
14th April	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports
15th "	Lightning	Persian Gulf extra.
17th "	Dumra	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
18th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Yuhari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Munezan Maru	No. 2 S. Sato	3204	4th April	13th April
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	13th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29 h April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Mar	K. Wakatake..	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Mar	T. Watanabe..	14th April	26th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakemura ..	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES.
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara and Hillah.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000.
Called up Capital	£500,000.
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£900,000.
Reserve Fund	£90,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley- Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road, and Churchgate St.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS. AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVED FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nijhama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital ...	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund ...	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloio	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Saremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama.

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches.—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK

UTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
UBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,01,00,550/-
AID-UP CAPITAL ...	Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt. LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/-Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued ...	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed ...	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up ...	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds ...	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207. Hornby Road Bombay

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

PREPARES candidates for L. C. O. and Auditors' Exams: under efficient by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., M. I. Patel, B. Com., classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest.

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs.	25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	6,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed ...	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up ...	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over ...	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before decid in the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 2 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:

SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO., Girgaum.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (a) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

All over India for Disinfectant fluids, Boiled oil, Varnish, etc.,
Apply to
THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.
SHANGHVI SADAN,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 298. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co. Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co. Ltd., PHILLIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS M. T. MADON Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR Jumma Musjid, and also from all knows Chemists and Druggists.

Price Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL,

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

RANDOM THOUGHT ON CHAPMAN'S TRUSSES.

The whole secret of cure lies in this that the protruding Sac shall be pushed back and up-lifted to its proper position by gentle and soft pressure from without thus allowing the torn membrane to join and heal as nature quickly accomplishes the latter parts of the work when the means of achieving the first are provided! and when the ruptured membrane is made whole in this way, it is as strong and sound as ever. The selection of the right truss is therefore of supreme importance in such cases.

GEO. CHAPMAN & CO.,

Truss Makers.

5, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

TAILORS

FOR

HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street BOMBAY.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers,

Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.

"Quality" & "Price"—Unbeaten

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the rest.

Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame."

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

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INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

KANJI MALJI JEWELLER.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

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JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"

"in the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

POCKET WATCHES

Nickel Case	from Rs.	23-8
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STRAP WATCHES

Nickel Case	from Rs. 31	Gold 9 ct.	Rs.	96
0935 Silver	" " 35	" 14 ct.	"	118
Square Shape	" " 50-8	" 18 ct.	"	140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra.

Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents

ABRECHT & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON, MADRAS.

Bombay Office:—289, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaways.

Nuzerally Khanbhoy

PIPES, HARDWARE, AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

Specialities—Lead Sheet Pipes, Paints, Brass and Copper Pipes and Rods, Sanitary Ware, etc.

Copper Pipes ⅛" inch thick, any size, @ 1-14-0 per Lb, can had till in stock.

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MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

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Keeps a Very Large Stock

OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road

Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. Tele Address SHAIRDILL.

We have received a large stock of—

Single barelled Ejector Guns, Rifles, Shotgun Cartridges of both Black and Smokeless powder, also Rifle Cartridges of 405 bore, 32-40 bore, 35 bore, 38-55 bore, 22 bore, high power, 250-3000 bore H.P. and 401 bore. We shall be glad to quote for above on receipt of your enquiry. The prices are fixed most reasonably

GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & Sons,

252, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our

Special Benefits:—

For particulars of which, apply to,

BRANCH MANAGER,

The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.,
12/14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

By G. K. Mhatre.
"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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Sivri, Colwada,
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MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBY ROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods,

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS
FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS
Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.
Planet's 11th
Violin Strings and Orchestral Journal &c., &c.,

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

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Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

C. BHOGILAL & CO.

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

Importers of White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. Address "Fashion," Bombay.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting. Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

MAKE TO ORDERS—India Marine, Motors and Steam and Cargo Boats. Builder, V. D. MISTRY, Mazagon Tram Terminus, Bombay. 2036

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRERS.—L. C. Smith and Bros. Note-taking, shorthand, typecopying work undertaken; second-hand typewriters, L. C. Smith F'scap, Densmore, Rex, Visible and New. F. M. BAPTISTA CO., 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2129

EDUCATIONAL.

THE BALSARA TUITION CLASS.—Established last 14 years. Boys and girls taught separately from lowest Standard upto Matric. Terms moderate. Apply 59, Gunbow Street, Fort, and 122, Dhobi Talao. 2127

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—A qualified MARINE MOTOR ENGINEER, for a small cargo vessel. Apply immediately, with copies of testimonials, stating past experience and salary expected to GOOLABCHAND DHARAMCHAND, 426, Mumbadevi, Bombay. 2060

WANTED—Energetic MILL-MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT for an up-country Cotton Mills. Knowledge of all departments and cost-accounts essential. Good salary to a really capable man. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2119

WANTED—Two SALESMEN one for our Deolali Branch and one for this shop previous experience in tailoring business essential. Portuguese or Hindoo preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to E. E. GOREY & Co., opp. Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 2059

BANDSMEN WANTED for the 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass; also Flute, Clarinette, Cornet, Horn, and Trombone players. Excellent prospects for ex-Army men. Minimum pay Rs. 30 per mensem, with extra allowances, etc Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., Poona. 2051

WANTED—Ten energetic and influential CANVASSERS for the town of Bombay and ten throughout the Presidency to be divided into ten Circles by grouping together two or more Districts and States to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Directory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the CHIEF AGENT, 323-25, Hornby Road, Bombay. 2096

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2019

WANTED—A PRESSMAN and BALLER for a Printing Press for up-country. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2091

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English Marathi and with some knowledge of Gujarati. Apply Box No. 547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2114

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as Head Master. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER, New English School, Godhra. 1996

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST for general office work with knowledge of accounts. Apply SIMON & MOTILAL, Times' Building. 2097

AN expert, experienced ENGINEER wanted, thoroughly efficient to manufacture cement digging from the mines. Apply Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2073

ACTIVE MANAGER WANTED for Limited Company; with guarantee up to 20,000 Rupees preferred. Initial monthly pay 400 to 1,000 Rupees. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2093

WANTED—CLERKS, knowing Gujarathi, Hindi, and ordinary English for canvassing. Pay Rs. 25—30 and commission. Apply personally, INDIAN CLAIM AGENCY, near Edgard Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2062

WANTED—A SECRETARY with good knowledge of Law, management of Landed properties and other general affairs. Very good prospects to a capable man. Apply Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2137

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION for a High Class Hindu family, preference to a High Class Hindu with knowledge of Cooking, Needle work and general management of Home affairs. Apply Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2136

INVOICE CLERK.—WANTED by an English firm, an experienced Invoice Clerk, quick at extending and discounting. Good prospects for a reliable young man. Apply to Box No. 551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2122

WANTED—A COMPETENT TYPIST to work during office hours. Must be smart and experienced. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2090

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CAPABLE AND HONEST PARSEE, 23 years' service experience of accounts, correspondence, seeks EMPLOYMENT in mofussil or abroad. Apply Box No. 499, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1897

AN experienced young Hindu in want of a service in chemical laboratory or in a chemical factory. Apply Box No. 544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2096

RARE EUROPEAN academical and scientific training in Fine Arts in India on convenient days and hours, also as a private tuition at a very cheap rate, Students of Fine Arts won't you have it? Apply to the PRINCIPAL, "The Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts," 21, Kalbadevi Road. 2031

MR. MOHOMMAD MUSTAHSAN KHAN BUNGUSH, Supdt. of H. E. H. The Nizam's Central Jail, Hyderabad, Deccan, who has lately been pensioned has arrived in Bombay and is desirous to serve as Manager of any Mill, Factory or Firm, or Supdt. of P. Press, Industrial School, Garden or to Supervise any of the buildings under construction or Agent for buying or selling articles, if he is offered suitable pay. His age is about 37 years. He knows English and Urdu well, also accounts, served in Jail Department for about 17 years where he had been managing silk, waste-silk, various sorts of departments connected with cotton cloths weaving, tailoring, durrie, carpet, carpentry, tent and shoe-making and dyeing factories as well as gardening, building works, etc. He has experience of the work done in these lines. He is also well up in selling of manufactured goods and purchasing of raw materials. He understands keeping of accounts and managing the office. He has also served for 2 years as Police Superintendent and 2 years as Press Superintendent. He holds several testimonials and copies of remarks including several references by Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Director-General of Police and Jails on his inspections from time to time, under whom he has served for many years as Jailor and Superintendent. Honesty, energy, hard-working, good management of the office, systematical keeping of the accounts, general administration of the Jail and industrial experience in general have very strongly been certified. Besides this officer many other European and Indian high officials of H. E. H. The Nizam's and British Governments speak in highest terms as to his qualifications. Correspondence is awaited from any one requiring his services for in or outland. Apply Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2057

WANTED

REQUIRED—A Gentleman to go to England in charge of two boys 18 and 15, 1st class passage and remuneration. Apply Box No. 545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 2102

BROKERS and AGENTS WANTED for Stock and Shares. Exceptional opportunity to energetic and influential people. Write or enquire. Room 19, Prince of Wales Hotel, Fort. 2092

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can give twenty-five to fifty thousand rupees in profitable business. Apply Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2095

WANTED—A complete BISCUIT PLANT, new or second-hand in good working order. Please correspond, giving full particulars with Box No. 548, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2117

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at Bandra, Versova or Mahim, a small bungalow or cottage (furnished preferred) for April-May. Apply Box No. 550, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2120

AN Indian Merchant, 10 years' standing, proceeding Europe and America within a month, will arrange finance for intending Exporters on Commission Bases. Apply Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1942

WANTED

ORDERS taken for Duncan Stewarts' Cotton Presses, Hills Boilers and Engines. DREWET CHOWNA & CO., 31, Church Gate Street. 2121A

WANTED.—FINANCIER, upto 7 to 10 lakhs, for 3 years or more. To advance with possession 70 to 75 per cent. of the value of goods easily saleable having no risk of fluctuation. Apply stating your terms, on above bases, to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2124

FOR SALE.

WALER—Bay, young. Apply sharp W. STEPHENS, Charni Road. 2094

ELECTRIC CEILING FANS Marelli A. C. & D. C. in stock. DREWET CHOWNA & CO., 31, Church Gate Street. 2121

FOR SALE—5 seater DODGE CAR, just imported, very little used. Apply Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2131

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—150 EMPTY OIL CASKS in good condition. Apply F. A. KAZI, 200 Nagdevi Street, (Bombay 3). 2029

GLYCERINE—English—Pure Sp. Gr: 1.260 in 56 lbs. Tins a. -14-0 per lb. BILLIMORIA & CO., Druggists and General Merchants, Princess Street, Market, Bombay, No. 2. 2074

FOR SALE or on lease, a big FLOUR and SPICE MILLS in a very busy central locality. Apply sharp: S. D. DAVAR, Sleater Road. 208'

FOR SALE—BRIZEL MOTOR, five seater in good condition, owner going home, Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply HOOSAINBHOY RAHIM C/o Jivraj Master, Dongri Street. 2049

FOR SALE—Complete ELECTRIC BELL outfits Rs. 10. EASTERN ELECTRIC and TRADING CO. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. P. O. Box 459. Telegrams:—EASLEKTRIK. 1993

FOR SALE—MAXWELL MOTOR, five-seater, with extra all-weather top complete, owner wants a two-seater and willing to exchange. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2133

BOOKS—Owner leaving, Books on literature, history, science, philosophy, etc.; law; for practitioners and students. Seen at 124, Great Western Hotel, Bombay, after 5-30 p.m. Catalogues. 2128

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Studebaker Taxi Motor Cars with four cylinders, 30 horse power, price Rs. 6,500, each invited offer. One Hop, Mobile Taxi Motor Car, four cylinder, about 25 horse power, price Rs. 7,500; invited offer. Apply D. O. CHOTHANI, Sonu Cottage, Murzban Road, Andheri. 2027

WHATEVER the original copy may be—Handwritten, typed or Drawings—100 and above perfect legible copies can be had from it on D. Gestetner's Duplicator. Ask for particulars. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 5

WANTED ARTISTS to inspect our fresh consignment of the BEST drawing and painting materials and Instruments received by the last English Mail from wellknown manufacturers. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 5

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris, Rs. 3-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Rs. 70, better	85
Remington No. 8, Rs. 100, better	115
Sun, Visible, Portable, good as new	150
Hammond No. 12, Brief, 2 Cols., 3 Types	150
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols., B. S. & Tab.	180
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new	225
Remington No. 11, Decimal Tabulators	225
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 200, better	235
Remington No. 10, Visible, Brief Size	240
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours	
American Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—TYPEEXPERT.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Remington No. 10, Visible	200
Remington No. 7	110
Remington No. 8 Brief size	125
L. C. Smith No. 5.	165
L. C. Smith No. 6 Almost New Leather Case	300
Empire No. 1, portable	110
Hammond with Back spacer	110
Oliver No. 5, Fiscap . . . Rs. 135, Brief	165
Gujerati Oliver No. 6 almost New	225
Yost No. 15 Fine	140
Blick No. 7 with Army Case, almost New	165
Smith Premier No. 10 Visible	135
National Portable No. 3 Improved	190
American Rebuilt Olivers. All Models.	
Remmington No. 10 and 11 lowest prices.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.
36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

TO LET on lease—A FLAT for big office at Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2086

TO LET.—Small decent BUNGALOW at Warden Road, furnished with electric lights. Apply to Mr. JASSAWALLA, next door. 2123

TO LET—The "WILLOWS" at Mahableshwar, near Parsi Gymkhana. Apply Mr. S. MULLA, c/o Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2130

TO LET.—One of the best HOUSES in Mahableshwar, spacious accommodation, central situation, amply furnished. Apply Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2103

MATHERAN.—TO LET—Mary Lodge, Bed Rooms, Bo-peep, Porebunder Lodge, Bejou Villa, and Hatun Villa each 2 Bed Rooms. Apply LORD'S STORES, MATHERAN. 2068

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

Per inch.

First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN view of the existing emergency, the Bombay Exemption Tribunal find it necessary temporarily to withdraw all exemptions and they are hereby withdrawn. If temporary exemptions are required in any cases application should be made to Officers Commanding Units.

(Sd.) W. C. SHEPHERD,
President.

Town Hall,
11th April, 1919. 2126

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.

Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1823

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant, those days being Public Holidays (Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th April, 1919. 2118

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1918. To declare a dividend. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election. To confirm the appointment of new Directors. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 30th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1919.

SUPPLY OF FOREST UNIFORMS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms for the Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards in the Southern Circle, during the period commencing June 1st 1919, and ending March 31st 1920.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 15th May 1919.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

Copies of the terms of agreement and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Office of the undersigned at Belgaum, where also the sealed patterns, according to which the supply is to be made, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., on any day except on Sundays and Holidays.

W. C. COPLESTON,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Via Belgaum,
6th April, 1919. 2065

WANTED.

WANTED—A TARIFF COMPILER for the General Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway, for compilation of goods and coaching tariffs and other publications. Knowledge of printing essential. Maximum salary Rs. 250, and allowances.

Applications to be addressed to the DEPUTY TRAFFIC MANAGER, Commercial, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus. 2023

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE—Offers will be received up to 15th April, 1919, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMSHIP "KAIPAN" with all stores and fittings that are on board of her on that date.

2. The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell and Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25, I. H. P. of Engines 200, speed 8 to 10 knots.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender; balance within 14 days of purchase and before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of 25 per cent. would be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel resold.

6. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent of this Yard and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

7. The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

N. F. J. WILSON,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 7th March, 1919. 1628 2115

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. AND WVG. CO., LTD.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of ready stock of Cotton and Yarn Waste of all description of the above Mills. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The Company does not bind itself to accept or reject any highest or lowest bidder.

Tender forms can be had from our Mills on payment of 8 annas per copy and tenders will be received up to 16th instant at our Mill premises, Sopari Bag Road, Parel.

Bombay, 10th April, 1919. 2115

NOTICE.

I, M. BASETAPPA, have the pleasure to inform the Public that I have commenced to do business in cotton on my own account under the name, firm and style of M. SHADAKSHARAPPA & BASETTAPPA at 187, Hornby Row.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1919.

M. BASETTAPPA. 2112

WANTED.

WANTED two boys age 7—13, willing to learn in Shanti Niketan (Tagore School) Bolepur or in Gurookula, at Hardwar. Will bear all their expenses. Preference to younger boys. Apply NOWROSJI M. BHATHENA, 6-8, Medows Street, with credentials. 2034

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PALLONJI SHAPURJEE & SONS have contracted to sell H. M. S. "Doris", now lying at Frere Basin, Wadi Bunder, to our clients, Messrs. MADHOWRAO LUXMON PEDNEKAR and MAYASHANKAR MULSHANKAR BHATTA, trading together under the name of M. Peny & Co.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said steamer either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered waived.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1919.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 2134

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CAWASJI [redacted]ROJI DODHI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons, having any claim in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim (if any), and they shall be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure, situate at Ghogha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine point fifty-eight (69.58) square yards or thereabouts and situated within registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 219, New No. 5084, Old Survey Nos. 324, 325 and 326, New Survey No. 9337 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1690, Street Nos. 51 at 57 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Gogha Street on or towards the South-East and West by the property formerly of Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Dhanjibhoy Wadia, but now of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1919.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2125

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from Messrs. RAGHAVJEE PURSHOTTAM and KARMALLY HASSAM, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Bombay, within the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure forming part of a very large piece of land belonging to the Vendors, situated at the junction of the Gowalia Tank Road and Forjett Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 954 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 4 and forming part of a piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58, New Survey No. 7/7066 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, Street Nos. 224-1-2 and 2, Forjett Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed Road, on or towards the South by Plot No. 3 and on or towards the North by Plot No. 5 belonging to the Vendors.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1919.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 321.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Household Furniture, Rich Blackwood Carved Partition Screens, Grand Piano by Bechstein, Brass Ornaments, Electro-plateware, Rich Glassware, Crockery, Etc., the property of the late Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines, valuable handsome household furniture, consisting of large dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboards, Chesterfield sofa, blackwood and teakwood cushioned chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, wardrobes, rich blackwood partition screens, corner cabinets, carved tray, iron beds, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, American book case, hatstands, brass and copper ornaments, table clocks, old China vases, Terracotta figures, grand piano by Bechstein (in excellent condition), books, pictures in frames, motor travelling electro-plated, tea set with knives complete, cabinets with looking glass, photo frames, teak and blackwood settee, carved teapoy with brass top, rich glassware, electro-plateware, etc.

Also one Automatic pistol by Wesley Foster, in leather case, complete and 20 round ammunitions and prismatic compass.

The property of the late Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 560 DRUMS OF WHITE ZINC PAINT AND 378 DRUMS OF GENUINE NIPON WHITE ZINC PAINT.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at unclaimed Warehouse G No. 2 Shed, opposite No. 3/4, Victoria Dock.

560 drums "BEE" brand, white zinc paint and 178 drums of Genuine Nipon white zinc paint.

And on same day at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Unclaimed Warehouse near shed No. 12 Victoria Docks.

400 drums of Genuine Nipon white zinc paint.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—The goods are sold as they are.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

Handsome furniture of Col. B. Chambers and Mr. R. Cedraschi such as mirrored sideboard, dressing chest of drawers, cupboards, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, arm chairs, marble top table, revolving book-case, square and round teapoys, towel horse, grand pictures, etc.

The property of a military officer:—One Winchester rifle, one single barrel rifle, one sporting rifle, cartridges, educational books, novels, khaki uniforms, etc.

1 Revolver and cartridges.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1919.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY TEAK AND BLACKWOOD LATEST DESIGNS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF APRIL 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY of Furniture by well-known makers, such as writing tables, chairs, teapoys, easychairs, screen, Chesterfield sofa and chairs, cane chairs, dressing chest of drawers, trash-hand tables with sets, iron bedsteads, bookstand, dining chairs, etc.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Little Gibb's Road, in Bodyguard's bungalow, Household latest design's new style furniture such as dining table, dining chairs, crockery stand, writing tables, arm chairs, card table, teakwood hanging clothes presses, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, soiled linen baskets, meatsafes, marble wash-hand tables with washing sets, easy chairs, very rich Chesterfield sofa and chairs, folding screens, mahoganise shiral glass, hatstand, revolving bookstands, iron single bedsteads with wire mattresses and mosquito nets, water boiler, wall brackets etc., etc.

Property of Major D. P. Johnstone, R.A.M.C.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th April 1919.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.
23, Church Gate Street.
Near Mongini Bros., Confectioners.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. Ramji Ratilal and Co., Export-Import Agents, 2nd Floor, 23, Churchgate Street, on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the above firm, who have closed their business. The following handsome and valuable office furniture and sundry articles:—

Remington visible brief size Typewriters.
Office writing tables, large and small.
With and without arm chairs.
Glass door bookshelves.
Bookstands, paper boxes, inkstands, rich blackwood partition screens and carpets.
Full sets of Cyclopaedia, with revolving bookstands.
One lot Ladies' Silk Parasols.
One lot gentlemen umbrella's of various sizes and designs.
One lot Thermometers.
Mosquito net cloth.
Samples of Export-Import Articles with quotations, etc., etc., etc.

There will also be an Auction Sale by order of Messrs. C. Vardhman and Co. on account and the risk of the defaulting purchasers, No. 2 and No. 6 S. W. Gauge, hard drawn bare copper wire, 98 per cent. conductivity in coils of about 135 lbs. Total quantity approximately 9,500 lbs.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

Bombay, 12th April, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night! To-night! To-night!

THE EMPIRE

Less than twenty she has a reputation, a salary and a record for achievement which few in any line of endeavor have equalled.

YOU WILL LIKE

Bessie Love

In her latest Pathe Play

How Could You Caroline?

ALSO

LUKE IN ARE CROOKS DISHONEST! ?

OPENING TO-DAY

Under the experienced management of the Proprietors of

Cinema Majestic and New Alexandra Cinema:

GAIETY CINEMA

(GAIETY THEATRE, Opp. BORI BUNDER)

Where Pictures of quality only will be screened.

SEE

The Grand Opening Programme with the "World" Company's splendid Production:—

"TRILBY"

From the popular novel of the same name by

George Du Maurier

featuring

THE BRILLIANT AND VIVACIOUS STAR

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.

PLEASE NOTE OUR TIMINGS :—

Saturday at 4-30 and 6-30 ..2 Shows Sunday at 8-15 and 10..2 Shows.

Monday and Wednesday at 6-30 ..1 Show.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 ..3 Shows.

Popular Prices of Admission—From Rs. 2 to Annas 4.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

THE DELIGHTFUL CHILD STAR IN A GREAT PATHE PRODUCTION

"CUPID BY PROXY"

A charming Romantic Comedy Drama With a remarkably developed note of human interest running through it.

"BEHIND THE LINES" (Topical)

PATHE' GAZETTE.

"TEDDY BEAR AT PLAY" (Cartoon) Coloured

Every night: 7; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.

Extra show: every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY:

"THE MAD LOVER."

THE EMPIRE

COMING SHORTLY

The film Sensation of the year

Tarzan OF THE Apes.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-45 p.m. only

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN THE FUNNIEST FILM EVER MADE

"THE COUNT"
"THE COUNT"
"THE COUNT"

Chaplin's uproarious Skit on

HIGH SOCIETY.

PATHE GAZETTE.

The Thrilling Serial

"The Strange Case of Mary Page."

No Picture programme to-day at 6-30

FIRST AND PERFECT INDIAN FOOD

ANGEL'S FOOD

For convalescents and in cases of Anemia, Debility, Overwork, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia etc.

A delightful beverage for infants and invalids and those in run down condition.

"Angel's Food is very similar in Composition to the Foods which are on the market in England."—Dr. MANN.

Re. One per tin, V. P. extra.

Obtainable at all high class Chemists and Stores.

Cr. Market: Ismail Haji shop No. 7.

JOSHI & SONS,
Girgaon Back Road,
BOMBAY No. 4.

MAKE IT A POINT TO VISIT THE POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM

where you will be charmed with the photo-play version of

MARIE CORELLI'S

WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL

THELMA

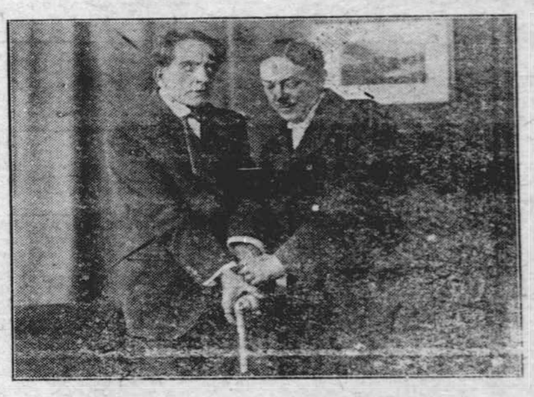
an all British production of rare merit.

SEE

the picturesque land of the midnight sun all its glory.

SEE

the difference between the ideal and the real—a wife who has no consideration for her own happiness, where that of her beloved husband is concerned, the other, a worshipper of the Goddess of Fashion and Pleasure, does not care what becomes of her husband to secure her own selfish ends.



ALSO THE

Universal Screen Magazine

AND A

Ripping Comedy.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

Prize show at 5-15 on Saturday, Sunday and Good Friday.

Don't Fool Yourself!

Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming

Take Care

Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best picture

Men Who Know

The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They do not consider any picture good unless

The Projection Is Good

THE

SIMPLEX

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR

It Is the cheapest

because it is so well built that figuring price of machine and up keep, its *better* projection actually costs less.

SOLE AGENTS

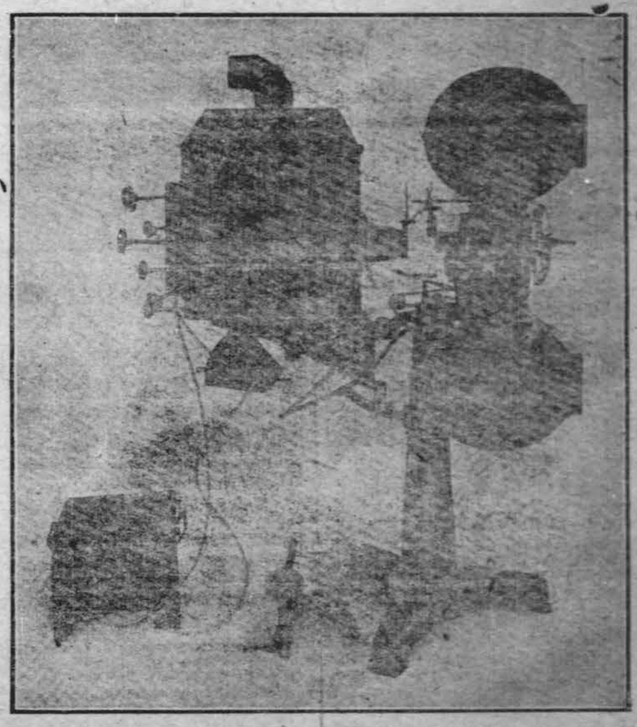
FOR

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

The Universal Film Mfg. Co.

Heera House, Sandhurst Road

BOMBAY.



AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-morrow Sunday at 6-30 and 9-45

HEAR LONDON'S

LATEST SENSATION !

JAZZ BAND

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!

By permission of Admiral of the Fleet, LORD JELLICOE OF SCAPA, Captain Leggett and Officers of H. M. S. "New Zealand"

Full Orchestra of H. M. S. "NEW ZEALAND."

24 Performers with full and latest

JAZZ, Bells, Harmonica and Orchestral effects.

Finest Repertoire of Music in the Fleet with the best picked music and musicians.

Mr. Arthur Pragnall, W. O., Conductor.

MUSICAL AND VOCAL PROGRAMME.

Vocalist.....Tenor.....Frank J. Lane, R.M.B.
Elocutionist .....Gilbert Unsworth, R.M.B.
Accompanist .....Musician Steer.

Popular Prices: Rs. 3 to 8 annas.

BOOKING AT THEATRE.

The pith and marrow of the immensely sensational—yet immensely realistic—Serial

EXPLOITS OF JUDEX

is reached at this week, when the inscrutable, ind able, irrepressible Man of Iron Nerves proceeds to heard the lions in their own der

THIS THIRD EK

Judex lays successfully traps for the dangerously delightful Baroness Dermont and one of her arch accomplices.

The story thickens in plot and the interest waxes to white-heat pitch. You and your friends and your relatives are cordially invited at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

one of these evenings—to-day, if possible.

The Gaumont Gazette and an exhilarating Comedy in the Programme.

Two Special Prize Matinees to-day and To-morrow, at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Rest of the Shows : 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Miss Gauhar Jan of Calcutta

FAMOUS PRIMA DONA OF INDIA

Gold and Diamond Medalist

will give her first concert

on Monday 14th April 1919 at 9-30 p.m. S.T.)

AT THE

Baliwalla's Grand Theatre

FALKLAND ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

Please book your Seats in Advance.

CHARGES : Reserved Seats Rs. 10, 5 and 3.
Unreserved Seats Rs. 2 and 1.

COMMENCING TO-DAY

The stupendous Historical Film that defies description.

ATTILA

The blood-thirsty Emperor of the Huns. A marvellous 7,000 feet Screen-Tragedy of staggering dimensions.

It is one of the most impressive spectacle of primeval historic grandeur, depicting the terrible War-King of the Huns, who waged war against the whole world being obsessed by the notion that since he is holding the sword of King Mars in his hands, he is unconquerable. The passionate King of Blood and Lust meets with a tragic end at the hands of beautiful Honoria, the Daughter of Italy, whom Attila has wooed & won by brutal force.

ATTILA

This unique production has cost the famous Itala company a fabulous sum. No less than 10,000 men and women take part in this drama, and no less than 1200 horses are utilised in the gorgeous pageantry and military scenes in this magnificent screen poem.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

A Screaming Comedy in the Programme.

Two Special Prize. Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Rest of the Shows at 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

EASTER EGGS

NOW READY

Inspection invited at

MONGINI, LIMITED

11-19 Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

LAST NIGHT OF

THE POPULAR PICTURES :

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Mr. F. H. Du Casse

Presents his exclusive Drama in FIVE PARTS, entitled

'THE HOUSE OF CARDS'

Featuring

CATHERINE CALVERT & FRANK MILLS

To-morrow Sunday at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A POWERFUL PICTURE BILL.

The Girl with the Champagne Eyes

A new photoplay of peculiar interest which has for its star the beautiful JEWEL CARMEN.

The play deals with the life of a person of such exotic and fascinating beauty that it stands in the way of her making a living as other women are permitted to do. She begins as a thief and injures a man who is entirely innocent and whom she later realizes she loves. She blasts his career by fastening upn him a crime that she herself commits, but remorse follows quickly, and it is her efforts to make up for this great harm that are depicted in a large portion of the play. The story is most absorbing, and not for an instant does its interest lag.

Prices:—Re 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seates in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

To-night!

ITALA'S STUPENDOUS MASTERPIECE

A GREAT HISTORICAL PRODUCTION

ATTILA

ATTILA

Adapted from FEBO MARI'S tragical Poem.

—IN SEVEN PARTS—

Over 10,000 men and women actors and 1,000 horsemen have taken part in this gigantic historical photoplay.

No expense has been spared in making the historical scenes as correct as possible in every detail.

ATTILA

"THE SCOURGE OF GOD"

The story of the great Hun warrior's cruel deeds. The conquest of Gaul and the invasion of Italy.

SUPERBLY STAGED.
LAVISHLY MOUNTED.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

PRIZE SHOWS

Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

KUNTAL KUMUDI OIL

ENSURES

PLEASURE in BUYING
SATISFACTION in USING

AS

It is "very soothing," says **Pandit Prithinath**. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to **Lokamanya Tilak** "Refreshingly Cooling," says the **Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia**; and last, but not the least, says the **"Poet Laureate"** of Asia, **Sir Rabindranath Tagore**:—

"The ladies of my family frequently use *KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.*"

Price per large Bottle, **14** Ans. only.

To be obtainable from Messrs.

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.

TIMES BUILDINGS FORT, BOMBAY.

KAVRAJ R. C. SEN, L.M.S.,
216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET apply to

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 8th.

	Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	450
" " Sales of East Indian	450
" " Imports	10
Mid. Americans Spot	26.58
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	26.58
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May 26.30 / July 24.20 / Oct. 22.41
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 24.85 / July 23.35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months	To-day's prices
April	17.01
May	15.65
June	
July	15.03
Aug.	
Sept.	14.41

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, April 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices.
April	17.21
May	15.77
June	15.55
July	15.20
Aug	15.04
Sept.	14.59

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 8th.

New Contracts.

Month.	To-day's price.
April	17.20
May.	15.85
June.	15.36
July	15.01
Aug.	14.37
Sept.	14.39

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, April 8th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
April	26.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 8th.

G. Bengal Good	12.15
" Fully Good	12.65
" Fine	12.90
No. 1 Oomra Good	14.25
" Fully Good	14.75
" Fine	15.00
Broach Good	15.25
" Fully Good	15.50
" Fine	15.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 17th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	27,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 qual ty)	16¼
Demand bills	4.65.70
Silver Commercials Bars	101¼

New York, April 8th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Futures at New York May	26.50
" " July	24.00
" " Oct.	22.02
Spot Cotton at New York	29.25
" " Orleans	26.25
Futures at New Orleans May.	25.19
" " July	23.94

New York, April 9th

Futures at New York May	25.90
" " Oct.	22.55

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 7th.

Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½%	51
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loan	89½
Government Securities 3 %	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.70

WAR LOANS.

London, April 7th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£98½
5% New	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 7th.

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat 416 lb. ex-Ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship	600
Max mum prices fixed for shipmen s.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship April Quoted	600
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Nominal	600
Forla Rapeseed	600
Manimum prices fixed for Shipments.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£87½
Stan ard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yello Metal	10½
Hard Spelters	34½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	20/6
Ine White Java, C & F Calcutta June-July Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June July Sellers	20/2½
Fine White Jav., C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/3½

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April May sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Value	2/0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

From our Commercial Correspondent.,

April 11.

The market has fluctuated during the week, but on the whole the tone has been better. On Friday last Fully Good Broach April-May closed at Rs. 460. On Saturday the lowest and highest rates were Rs. 454 and Rs. 470, and on Monday Rs. 473 and Rs. 488. Tuesday's rates varied from Rs. 485 to Rs. 474. The market was entirely closed on Wednesday. Yesterday the highest quotation was Rs. 485 and the lowest Rs. 478, the bazaar closing at 4-15 p.m. Rs. 479. The market at Colaba was closed yesterday. The Marwadi bazaar did not open this morning.

The market has been influenced by the operations of bear and bull speculators; and the eccentric manner in which the spot rate for Fully Good Broach has lately been quoted by the Cotton Contracts Board (to which we have referred during the past week), has assisted both cliques. A fairly large business has been done in Fully Good Broach April-May and July-August, and the difference in price in these deliveries has narrowed to Rs. 6 owing to free hedge sales of July-August, either as transfers or against ready cotton. On the other hand the differences between Fully Good Broach April-May, and Fully Good Bengal May and Fine Oomras May, have widened, and may possibly widen further, as the relative values of these two descriptions compared with Fully Good Broach contracts of April-May were previously too narrow, and will be gradually adjusted.

In all probability we should have seen a more decided improvement in contract rates had there been a better demand for ready cotton. The large stocks, owing to continued heavy receipts and a poor offtake, are the real drag on the market and an assistance to bear operators. Weak holders of ready are getting nervous as the time approaches for monsoon warehousing, as they do not care to face the heavy charges they will then have to incur. Godown accommodation is none too large. On the other hand, strong holders would rather warehouse than accept present prices, which looking to the position of the Home markets are undoubtedly low. The long-expected demand should spring up soon after Peace is signed.

The New York market showed an improvement during the week and the May position advanced to 26.50. The latest cable to hand, i.e. the close of Wednesday last gives this position as 25.90.

The marwadi bazaar and the market at Colaba, were closed to-day.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 11TH APRIL 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	476
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	485
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	384
Fine M.G. Oomras		413
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	480
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	472
Good M.G. Southerns	July Aug.	480

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales
Shipments for the week ending 10th April 1919	38,135
Total shipments 1st Sep. 1918 to 10th April 1919	575,773
All at in harbour	8,595

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1918 to 27th March 1919	33,814
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1918 to 15th March 1919	42,634

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, April 11th—4-32 p.m.

Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30		
" " Cawnpore 70-30		
" Karachi Bangla		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		
" " Cawnpore		
" Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed Brown Bold		
" Thin		
Teelseed White 85-15		
" Gujar 75-25		
" Black		
" Gujar 50-50		
Poppyseed, White		
Groundnuts		
Barley		
Mowraseed		
Castorseed		

The marwadi chamber and Data Bandar are closed for Mahavir Jayanti.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 11th.

Rate per B.

	Rs. as.
Davids No. 10	
Shapurji No. 10	
Simplex No. 10	
Carnibhai No. 15½	
Light Houses No. 6½	

Also this market are closed for Mahavira.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 0
Fcs Demand	195
American Dollars	146½
Hongkong	222
Shanghai	320
Japan	144½
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 11.

BULLION.

Gold was steady for a moderate business passing.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-10-6.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in this market are unchanged. Banks are good sellers as well as buyers. Export Bills for ready delivery are still few.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit Sales/a 1/6 11/32 to 5/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 199.
Credit Sales/a Fr. 216.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 320.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 286-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds Due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dateed 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

During the week the market continued steady with a fair amount of business passing, *chiefly in Cotton mill shares. On Thursday* the market was open for one hour in the *morning* as it was one of the settlement days, on Friday the market was closed on account of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

There is hardly anything special to report in miscellaneous shares. Bombay Burma Old Issue have improved to Rs. 1,000.

The following are the last closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,175, Swan 602½, Simplex 655, Shahpurji 122½, Pearls 565, Madhowji 2,175, Luxmi cotton 1,775, Kohinoor 1,340, Currimbhoy 365, Kastoorchand 1,040, Finlay 475, Famulbhoy 755, David 582½, Crescent 230, Colaba 1,540 xd., Century 470, By. Cotton

(Continued on page 12.)

PEOPLES' POPULAR BOOKS.

The Ethics of Passive Resistance.

A complete treatise on Passive Resistance by Mr. M. S. Maurice and Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi. Indispensable to all politicians and patriots.

Price As. 4.

Swami Ram Tirtha.

His Life and Teachings. Sixth Edition Revised and Enlarged.

The Advocate of India writes:—*All those who are interested in the thoughts of the East should buy, beg or borrow this book and study it.*

The Hindustan Review writes:—The present edition which has been carefully revised and considerably enlarged, collects for the first time some of the Swami's most characteristic writings which enhance the value of an already excellent book. The get-up does credit to the resources of the publishing firm of Messrs. Ganesh and Co., *Madras. Over 800 pages, D. C. 16mo.* Cloth Bound.

Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Select Essays of Sister Nivedita.

This is a comprehensive collection of the *select essays of the late Sister Nivedita,* who was devoting her life to the cause of *India. The publishers hope that a perusal* of the book will amply repay the readers. *The book opens with an introduction by* Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, *Empire,* Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half-tone pictures.

Price Re. 1-8-0.

Urge Divine.

By SAINT NIHAL SINGH.

The essays comprised in this volume are varied in character. They relate to agricultural, industrial, educational, philanthropic and personal topics. There is none of them which does not point a valuable moral for India.

Price Re. 1.

President Wilson.

APOSTLE OF FREEDOM.

A collection of President Wilson's speeches on world's freedom with his life sketch and an introductory tracing America's stand for self-determination and freedom of the world. These speeches will be of immense value to the Future of India.

Re. 1.

Sort Stories.

Social and Historical by Mrs. Ghosal (Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi), Editor, *The Bharati,* Calcutta. With nine illustrations and bound in full cloth.

Price Rs. 2

Aberdeen Press writes:—Mrs. Ghosal, a sister of Rabindranath Tagore, to whom the Noble Prize was recently awarded. If the Poet's merits are great, those of his sister are scarcely less, and both East and West will agree that it is a charming revelation of the workings of a woman's heart. In its sweet simplicity and delicacy of tough, faded readers will experience of a new sensation.

J. N. Tata.

His Life and Life-Work.

By SIR D. E. WACHA. 3RD EDITION.

Those who are interested in the material advancement of the country will do well to read the book to know what a man of action has done and is recommended particularly to the student population to whom it will serve as an inspiration for patient work and action. With an illustration and bound in cloth.

Price Re. 1.

Pictures of Indian Life.

By BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE with a Foreword by Dr. SIR RASH BEHARY GHOSE. This is a collection of the Life and Writings of Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, the founder of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika.* The essays and anecdotes included in this volume are so exhaustive and of such perennial interest that they are always a source of inspiration and guidance. A peculiar vein of humour and originality runs through his writings and combined with freshness and vigour they are of enduring value.

Price Re. 1-8-0.

Sketches of Indian Economics.

By R. PALIT. Price Re. 1-8-0.

The Punjab Educational Journal.—The book contains much food for reflection and stimulus to action.

Art and Swadeshi.

By Dr. A. K. COOMARASWAMY, D.Sc.

Contains Essays on Indian Art and Swadeshi, *Profusely illustrated with eighteen* rare and original pictures and handsomely bound.

Price Re. 1.

Mohammad Ali.

The Interned Muslim Patriot; His Life and Services. Foreword by Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.

Price Re. 1.

The Renaissance in India.

An exposition of the artistic and literary forces of the revival in India, including the Bengal painters and Devi Sarojini's poetry. Contains a vigorous rejoinder to Ruskin's criticism of Indian art; and sage counsel to young Indian writers. Should be in the hands of all who wish to keep in touch with the new spirit in Indian literature and art.

Price Rs. 2.

"An intensely absorbing book which every Indian should read."—*The Hindu.*

GANESH & Co.,

Publishers, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Superscribed mails for Japan per s.s. Yubari Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m.

Annual stock-taking Sale at Bombay, Jewellery Mart, 867, Hornby Road, Fort.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13.

Homeward English Mails will be closed at 4 a.m.

MONDAY, April 14.

Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, annual prize distribution, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, College of Science, 5-25 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 15.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. Koiya via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 9-45 p.m.
Empire Theatre: Cinema at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Presious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Northern Express	12-0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 3
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

LECTURE ON "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

Mr. Joseph Baptista's lecture on the "League of Nations" under the auspices of the Bombay National Union is postponed for the present.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer "Rajah" with the outward Parcel Mails of the 6th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at morning tomorrow.

THE ISRAELITE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this Institution Mr. C. Mukerji will conduct a Study Class in the Umarkhadi Branch to-morrow at 11 a.m. (S.T.) Members with their friends are requested to attend.

THE BHANDARI KSHYAWARDHAK MANDALI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A fortnightly meeting of the above corps will be held at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Durgadevi, to-day at 4-30 p.m., when members are requested to attend.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Samuel Joseph will deliver a lecture to-morrow at 4 p.m., in the Institution's premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, in Marathi on "Yehudi-Dharma-Nishtha" (Faith in Jewdaism)

INTERRUPTION OF LINES OF TELEGRAMS.

Owing to interruption of lines the booking of telegrams other than state is totally suspended for Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Dhrol, Mandvi and connected offices in Kathiawar. Only urgent messages can be booked for Karachi.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum under the Presidency of Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Anis Ahmed, late fellow of the M. A. O. College will deliver a series of lectures in English and Urdu, expounding the fundamental principles of Islam by the help of Koran, every Saturday at 7 p.m., (S.T.) in the Union Hall, Chowpatty. The lectures will commence from to-day

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement S.S. League there will be a magic lantern lecture in Doctor's Compound on Saturday at 9 p.m., (S.T.) and Dr. Salunkhe will deliver a lecture on "The needs of the mill-employees" in the compound of the Settlement to-morrow 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the P. and O. Company announce that the s.s. Norman will be detained for Admiralty purposes, it is hereby notified that there will be no despatch of the Homeward mail this week.

The next Homeward English Mail will, therefore, be despatched by the s.s. Nagoya and closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 4 a.m. on the 19th instant. Late fee correspondence will be accepted up to 10 a.m., on that day.

As the 18th is a Post Office holiday, being Good Friday, registered correspondence will be accepted upto 7 p.m. and parcels up to 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

IMPERIAL.

Baby Marie Osborne, happiest and most delightful of all juvenile screen stars, comes to the Imperial for seven days, starting to-day, in her new picture play, "Cupid by Proxy." The great juvenile screen star achieves another hit in this charming romantic comedy drama with a remarkably developed note of human interest. The story has to do with the trials and tribulations of a pair of young sweethearts, whose families live next door to each other. All goes smoothly until the father of the girl attains wealth by virtue of success of his patent; then the girl's mother becomes imbued with a mad desire for social aggrandizement and she forbids her daughter, now heiress, from receiving further attentions of her sweetheart. It is at this interesting stage of proceedings that Baby Marie comes to the rescue and by an ingenious and ingenious plan reduces the false pride of the new riches and brings happiness to the lovers. Then there is Pathe Gazette, and "Behind the Lines" a topical, and "Teddy Bear at Play," a cartoon

MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 11.

Some inquiry from Up-Country for several important articles has been evident, though without apparent signs of market showing an upward tendency. Such dullness, as truly reported, has been greatly contributed by a certain class of dealers, who dreaming of an Eldorado, had rushed in the market during the last four years of unprecedented world conflagration. This class without possessing an intimate experience rendered the market a theatre of exploitation, consequently producing a disastrous effect on the business of reputed merchants. These dealers in order to escape the huge losses tried to pass off their goods to their clients—the mills—in adulterated form, thus bringing a further complaint from consumers, as to the quality of goods. Lack of stern rectitude and thorough business morality formed the chief complaints of the mill managers and Agents. Consequently, a scheme for starting a mill—stores—supplying association or bureau is under consideration, which is to take a phisical shape very shortly.

The quotations for the important articles this week are as under:—

Heads at Rs. 1-13-0.
Reeds at Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller Cloth at Rs. 6-0-0.
Hairy Picking Bands at Rs. 3-8-0.
Pickers No. 4 at Rs. 65-0-0.
Jap Shuttles 13in. at Rs. 8-0-0.
Eng. Shuttles at Rs. 30-0-0.
Rowing Bobbins at Rs. 32-0-0.
Slubbing Bobbins at Rs. 70-0-0.

Among the chemicals for sizing purposes, nearly 500 bags of Sago flour have been imported here in s.s. Kofuku Maru. The market still is some where near Rs. 15 per cwt. Farina K. is quoted at Rs. 25 per cwt. Rice Starch is very scarce in the market. Other starches are still steady, without showing important changes. American starches are likely to be coming in the market shortly. The quotations for the important chemicals are as follows:—

Bleaching at Rs. 27 per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide at Rs. 13 per cwt.
Glauber Salt at Rs. 6 per cwt.
Caustic Soda at Rs. 44 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride at Rs. 25 per cwt.
Bichromate Soda at Rs. 50 per cwt.
Bichromate Potash at Rs. 110 per cwt.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S CIRCULAR.

The following is the circular of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., dated the 6th March, 1919:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £80,003,075, a decrease of £447,090 as compared with last week's return.

The West African gold output for January 1919 was £104,983 as compared with £107,863 for January 1918, and £112,621 for December 1918.

SILVER.

The market continues of a quiet and steady character. The Shanghai exchange has fallen to 4s. d. the tael.

The Indian Financial Statement presented on the 1st instant reveals the inconvenience—to use no stronger word—caused by an insistence upon metallic money. We use advisedly the word money—and not currency—because the bulk of the silver coin is required for hoarding (notes being perishable) rather than currency. The circulation of one rupee notes has risen to Rs. 90,000,000, but this amount though encouraging—is slight, compared with the heavy absorption of coin recorded by the Indian Currency Returns, notwithstanding extremely large remittances of silver from America. Obviously the hoarding habit is still in full swing. The same conditions, though in a much less degree, obtain in the West African Colonies, where an addition of £1,388,100 in silver coin was made in the year ending June 30th last. The fact is, that the natives of these populous countries are seeking to acquire possession of silver, in excess of production and other sources of supply.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of ruppes.)

Notes in circulation Feb. 15th 15,068; Feb. 22nd 15,107; Feb. 28th 15,148.

Silver coin and bullion in India Feb. 15th 2,486; Feb. 22nd 2,425; Feb. 28th 2,367.

Silver coin and bullion out of India Feb. 15th 898; Feb. 22nd 998; Feb. 28th 1,098.

Gold coin and bullion in India Feb. 15th 1,814; Feb. 22nd 1,814; Feb. 28th 1,813.

Gold coin and bullion out of India Feb. 15th 12; Feb. 22nd 12; Feb. 28th 12.

Securities (Indian Government) Feb. 15th 1,608; Feb. 22nd 1,608; Feb. 28th 1,608.

Securities (British Government) Feb. 15th 8,230; Feb. 22nd 8,250; Feb. 28th 8,250.

The stock in Shanghai on the 3rd instant consisted of about 29,550,000 ounces in sycee and 14,500,000 dollars, as compared with about 28,550,000 ounces in sycee and 13,300,000 dollars on the 15th February.

Statistics for the month of February are appended:—

Highest price for cash 48 7/16d.
Lowest price for cash 47 3/4d.
Average price for cash 48.02d.
Quotations for bar silver per oz. steady.
Feb. 28, 47 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 1, 47 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 3, 47 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 4, 47 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 5, 47 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 6, 47 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 47.75d. cash.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, April 1919.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

We have to report an excited market during the week with good demand and prices for ready sugars have been advanced by two rupees to Rs. 2-8-0 per cent. all round. The reason for excitement is the large buying orders by offices for Mauritius Crystals for shipment to Europe. During the rise the Firm holding Mauritius sugar sold off their stocks from Rs. 23 to Rs. 25-4 ex. godown. Since last evening reports have been received of a steamer being fixed from Mauritius to Bombay, although not get confirmed, dealers have become nervous and have reduced the price by eight annas Calcutta and Karachi markets are firmer in sympathy with higher rates quoted by Java a large quantity of New Crops Javas changed hands amongst dealers c 29s. 6d. to 31s. 3d. F. B. H. for June-July shipment. Java market is reported firmer with Continual rise inprices and business is quite impossible There is no news from Manritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 24-12-0 eq. 33s. F. B. H. stocks 15,000 bags.

Brown no stocks.

Soft Rs. 24-0-0 eq. 33s. 4d. F. B. H. stocks 8,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-12-0 stocks 210,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 22 to Rs. 23 stocks 4,000 bags.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (L. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, at 9-15 p.m.

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was announced sometime ago that an association called the Indian Economic Association has been started with Principal Anstey as Chainman and Prof. Coyaji as Secretary. There is one thing which I would like to place before the responsible members of this association for their serious consideration. The objects of this association are to hold annual conferences during the Christmas holidays, to disseminate economic knowledge and to start a journal. One who is in touch with some of the most important economic insitutions of India will not fail to see that these objects are identical with those of the Indian Industrial Conference, which has been in existence for the last thirteen years or more, and has been doing invaluable service by concentrating economic thought and activity. It has earned a credit of its own and has been recognised by Government as a responsible body to express public opinion with regard to economic matters. The Indian Industrial Conference was specially designed as was observed by the late Mr. Ranade as a common platform for all parties to meet together, and responsible Government officers connected with economic departments have been reading papers at the Conference from time to time. In the very first session, Sir Thomas Holland, then the head of the Geological Department, read a long, instructive paper on Indian Mineralogy and observed therein that the Industrial Conference gave him an opperunity of explaining as to what Government were doing. Such being the case, we cannot understand how the organizers of the Indian Economic Association thought of starting as it were a rival institution, instead of joining the one that is already existing, namely the Indian Industrial Conference.

The Indian Industrial Conference eschews politics as such and concentrates its attention only on the economic side of the Indian problems. Prof. Gilbert Slater, in a recent speech in Mysore, published afterwards in the "Mysore Economic Journal," observed that there are three kinds of economic students, those named controversialists, who catch hold of some outstanding economic facts to beat Government with those who study merely for the sake of learning the truth, and those who learn the truth as a guide to action. Those of us who have gone carefully through the papers read at the Indian Industrial Conference, from the time of its first session, cannot but observe that those papers have been actuated with the third kind of spirit, namely, that of investigating into economic matters to find out truth as a guide to action. If there are any drawbacks pointed out regarding the attitude of Governments, they are borne out by the large confessions made in the pages of the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the organisers of the Indian Economic Association to join in a body the Indian Industrial Conference, strengthen it, invigorate it, widen its activities, enlarge its knowledge, so as to make it as useful to the people and to the Government as the organisers of the association would wish it to be. There may be certain difficulties in the way. They can be but trivial and easily overcome. What we want is solid economic thought, and the participation of men like Principal Anstey, Prof. Burnett Hurst, Prof. J. C. Coyajee, Prof. G. Slater, and the like in the activities of the Indian Industrial Conference will do an amount of good to India by consentrating the activities of all the best economic students of India under one banner, instead of dividing them under two different institutions with practically the same objects and aims. We hope our appeal will not go in vain.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. W.

Bombay, April 10.

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE IN BOMBAY.

The following press-note has been issued by the Director of Civil Supplies:—

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., have agreed to undertake the distribution of the rice supply in Bombay City to the retail dealers and others requiring comparatively small supplies for local consumption. All requiring rice for retail trade in Bombay City should apply direct to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., who will commence the distribution on Monday the April 14th from their godowns at Screw Lane, Dana Bunder.

SWEDESH VRATA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the amelioration of the condition of each nation in the world "*Swedesh Vrata*" is absolutely necessary as defined by Mahatma Gandhi. And this is the proper time for India as one of such nations to take up that *vrata* sincerely without any sort of hesitation. But before the public take any such vow it is specially necessary that all shopkeepers and store-keepers who say that they are selling Indian goods should also take such a vow first that they will not keep any foreign articles of any kind for sale in their shops or stores and that they would not take undue advantage of the *Swedesh Vrata* in extorting higher prices of cloth from the public, because it is a well known fact that when boycott movement had taken place some few years ago, all Swedeshi Stores had raised the prices of Swedeshi articles and consequently the poor class had been obliged to buy foreign articles as they were sold at cheaper rates at that time. So in the first place it is absolutely necessary that all shopkeepers and store-keepers must first take the vow as aforesaid, and unless this is done I am afraid the poor class which is greater in number will not be able to take advantage of the *Swedesh Vrata* successfully.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. RISHI.

Esplanade Road, April 10.

SIR P. C ROY.

AN EMINENT BRITISH CHEMIST'S TRIBUTE.

Under the heading "Life work of a Hindu Chemist", the eminent Chemist, Sir T. E. Thorpe, reviews Sir P. C. Ray's "Essays and Discources" (Nateson and Co., Madras), in the columns of "Nature", received by this week's mail. The article which occupies the place of honour, is reproduced below:—

Sir Profulla Chandra Ray, Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College, Calcutta, is well known to Chemists in this country as the author, either alone or in collaboration with his pupils, of more than a hundred papers, chiefly on the Inorganic and Organic Nitrites, published in the Transactions of the Cheimcal Society, in Continental Journals, or in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In his own country he is also known as the founder of a successful chemical industry, which, from small beginnings, now occupies factories spreading over an area of eight acres. It is one of the most successful concerns in India, and proved of considerable service to the Government during the war, when the supply of Western Chemicals and Drugs was seriously interfered with. It is entirely staffed with Bengali workers, and its research chemists are of its creator's training.

Naturally, such a man has had a great influence in India. He has succeeded in founding a school of native chemist capable of attacking and elucidating modern scientific problems. He has roused and quickened the Bengali brain from the torpor which has overtaken it, and by his example and precept has proved that the Hindu only needs training, encouragement, and direction to revive the ancient glories of his race in Philosophy and Science. The success of the commercial undertaking which he initiated also indicates that the Bengali is not lacking in the power of organisation, application, and seadfastness of purpose needed to conduct successfully a business enterprise.

It was to be expected, therefore, that Sir P. Chandra Ray should, as he expressed it, sooner or later find himself "the property of anybody and everybody" and be called upon by various educational institutions, by conferences, and by the periodical press and leading Newspapers interested in the social reform and development of the industrial and political life of India to address his countrymen on subjects which so closely affect their national welfare and prosperity; and it was equally certain that a demand should arise that these essays and discourses should be collected and published in some permanent form.

The little book before us is the outcome of this demand. It contains a series of addresses and articles on scientific education in India; on the pursuit and progress of chemistry in Bengal; on science in the vernacular literature; on the antiquity of Hindu Chemistry; on the Educational Service of India; on the Bengali brain and its misuse; on Government and Indian Industries, together with a number of appreciations of men who have signalised themselves in the national evolution of India.

The collection is prefaced by a short biographical sketch of the author, and concludes with a list of original contributions from the Indian School of Chemistry.

Such a book, as a literary production, cannot be judged wholly from a western point of view. To do justice to it one must have some knowledge of, and sympathy with, the oriental mind. Its language is at times affused with a glow characteristic of the East, and its excessive eulogy and altisonant phrases, as Evelyn would have styled them, are apt to provoke a smile in the stolid and more cold-blooded Englishman. At the same time, it is impossible not to recognise and appreciate the earnestness courage, and sense of duty of the author, or fail to perceive his sincerity or the strength of his convictions in warring the earnestness, courage and sense of duty of social inequalities and depression, which are at the bottom of India's degradation. Her elevation will not come in Sir P. Chandra Ray's time. A small, spare man, in feeble health, and a confirmed dyspeptic, he will be spent in her service. But the memory of these services will survive, and the little book to which we direct attention will serve to perpetuate it.

DUTY OF PARSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Hindus and the Mohommadans are vying with each other in condemning the hated Black Act and have sealed their unity in the blood of the martyrs of Delhi, is it not but meet and in the fitness of things that we Parsis should hold our meeting to protest against the measure which is the most unprecedented, un-British, and unconstitutional in its character and to wipe it out from the Statute book? Is it not our duty to be true to this land of India, which gave us and our forefathers birth and shelter, and to the peoples inhabiting its vast continent who gave us all these 1,300 years their hospitality, to join them to their sufferings and make common cause with them and unitedly protest against the barbarous piece of legislation. We Parsis have made India our homes and it behoves every true Parsi to stand by his Hindu and Mohommadan brethren and show his unity with them in all their aspirations as well as sufferings. No true Parsi will deny the iniquity of the measure which deprives the liberty of the subject at the sweet will of the Executive. As regards the unconstitutional character of the Act there are no two opinions. If that is so, then shall we be lagging behind in our duty and stand aloof and look on? Parsis should therefore brush aside their own selfish ideas of basking in the sunshine of official favour and clearly understand that their good lies in joining with the people in all their legitimate and national movements.

I therefore appeal to the leaders of our community to arrange for a protest meeting of the Parsis at an early date, whereby besides doing an act of duty we shall like the Mohommadans seal our unity with those sister communities.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

Bombay, April 9.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

The replay of this drawn game came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Friday, when after a fast struggle the Islam Gymkhana had to admit defeat to the second string of the Lusitanias by two goals to nil. The balance of exchanges was slightly in favour of the losing team, but their finish was bad, hesitation and erratic shooting losing them the game. After a spell of attack during the opening period, they had undoubtedly the greater share of attack for the remaining period but the Lusitanian goal-keeper rose to the occasion and was responsible for some fine saves. During the second moriety, the Lusitanian defence was sorely tried, the pressure being well-maintained throughout, but somehow or other the Islam forwards failed to score. Newman D'Souza and Castellmo played well for the Lusitanian second team, while Syed Ebrahim and Mirza Begg were most in evidence for the losing team. The Lusitanians, on the whole, were more quick on the ball and showed better tacking and their victory was quite deserved.

Within 10 minutes from the start, the Lusitanians scored their first goal. Thereafter the Islam Gymkhaa forwards kept up attacking but they failed to break through the Lusitanian defence. Just before the call of half-time, Mendes secured the second and last goal for the Lusitanians and the teams changed sides with the Lusitanians (A) leading by a goal.

After ends had been changed the Islam Gymkhana made vigorous efforts to reduce the margin of defeat and kept up an incisive attack for practically the whole period, but really good openings were few and far between. Whatever chances they had were either spoiled by erratic shooting or Mascarenhas' negotiating the shots in splendid style.

The game thus ended in a victory for the Lusitanians as stated. The teams were:—

Lusitanians A.—Mascarenhas; Stevens and Lewis; Continho: D'Souza and Fernandex; Misquito, Mendes, Castellino, Noronha and vito.

Islam Gymkhana.—Wali Ahmed; G. M. Shaikh and Bham; D. Ahmed Quazi and M. M. Shaikh: Syed Ibrahim, Gulab, Mirza K. Begg, K. H. Contractor and R. M. Shaikh.

Referees.—Lieutenant Stapley and Mr. Reporter.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana V. Customs.

URAN WATER SUPPLY.

OPENING CEREMONY OF WATER-PIPE.

(From a Correspondent.)

URAN, April 6.

More than three thousand landholders, agriculturists and other inhabitants of Uran Peta assembled on the 4th instant at Bokadvira, a small village two miles away from the town of Uran, on the Uran-Panwel Road, to witness the ceremony of opening a water pipe and making available to the inhabitants of the Kharapat villages fresh water from the town of Uran. The ceremony was performed by Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector of Kolaba.

After the ceremony was over, an agriculturist stepped forward and read a petition in Marathi requesting the Collector to kindly arrange to lay pipes for a further distance of two miles so that the poor people of the four villages mentioned in the petition may be saved the trouble of a walk of three or four miles both ways for a pitcher of water.

Mr. R. S. Adhikari, Secretary of the Uran Water Supply Committee, in supporting the petition of the four villages remarked that Government had already made provision for two and a half miles of pipe, and in order to supply the wants of the petitioners further provision for the additional two miles might kindly be made. He also requested Government to allow Khan Bahadur Hormusji to employ the boring machine for another hole in his tank so that there might be a sufficient and continuous flow of water.

The Collector in replying to the speeches eulogised Khan Bahadur Hormusji for his large-mindedness and his solicitude to do good to the poor. He also referred to the difficulties and hardships of the poor people and assured them that Government were always ready to listen to their just complaints and redress their grievances.

A PLEA FOR THE TRUTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you very much to allow me to inquire through your columns if the "Times of India" is correct in saying on its front page "Circulation larger than the combined circulation of any other three Daily Newspapers in Northern, Southern, Central or Western India." In my opinion this maxim of theirs must be of older days and the ratio must have ere long been disturbed. Will the management of that Newspaper like either to change and put their legend in a true form or verify it by facts and figures?—Yours, etc.

K. B. VAKIL.

Bombay, April 9.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 11.

The disturbance in North-West India has moved eastwards and become less marked. Duststorms are reported from many places in North-West India and light local rain occurred in Kashmir and the hills of the North Punjab. There have been few falls in South Burma and Orissa.

Forecast:—Few falls occurred in Western Himalayas, North-east India, south of the Peninsula.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 11.

S. S. Karmala, Ahmatage, Melbourne March 16.

DEPARTURES.

April 11.

S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Yubari maru, Oto, Kobe etc.

S. S. Oxfordshire, Stanley, London via Karachi.

S. S. Sikh, Crebbin, Java via Bassein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer City of Chester for Liverpool, etc.

Steamer Eastern for Melbourne.

Steamer Norman for London.

S. S. Karmala:—The steamer Karmala, 5,657 tons, Captain A. B. Ahmatage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, with a general cargo, wool and wheat, which port she had left on 16th ultimo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy. steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yubari Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yubari Maru, 2,957 tons, Captain J. Oto, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Oxfordshire:—The K. N. Coy's steamer Oxfordshire, 5,413 tons, Captain W. C. Stanley, will sail on Sunday from Bombay harbour for London via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sikh:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Sikh, 3,288 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java via Bassein, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 11th April, 1919.

Shed: Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
FITWERS DOCK.				
A Barjora ..	1008	Busra	12-4-14	.. M M & Co
D & E Portodo				
Alexandretta	2581	Genoa	17-4-19	.. M Italiana
F Yubari Maru ..	3095	Kobe	N F	.. N Y Kaisha
G Basnayam	106	N F	N F	.. J Mackintosh & Co
K Dilwara ..	5328	Chitta	N F	.. M M & Co
L Nairung ..	2593	N F	N F	.. P & P S N Co
P Sikh ..	3288	N F	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
Q Schooner Utopia ..	198	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Sharif Hassam owner
Offside M Swainby .	3651	N F	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
MERSEWETHER DAY DOCK.				
City of Chester ..	3521	N F	N F	.. J F & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Sabarmati ..	524	Marmagoa	12-4-19	.. B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.				
1 Kazembe	2985	Colombo	17-4-19	.. W & A Graham & Co
2 Zayani ..	3627	P Gulf	19-4-19	.. H S Shoshtar & Co.
3 Kowelt ..	2393	P Gulf	N F	.. T Morrison & Co
4 Kilnuran M. M. ..	1942	Kobe	17-4-19	.. N Y Kaisha
7 Kofuku Maru ..	3385	Japan	N F	.. O S Kaisha
8 Shushtar	1718	Busra	N F	.. P & S N Co
9 Malta ..	3888	London	N F	.. M M & Co
10 Massilia	6000	Glasgow	19-4-19	.. W & A Graham & Co
12 Clan Ross	3757	Liverpool	12-4-19	.. J F & Co
16 Lightning	2122	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1 Oxfordshire	5414	U Kingdom	13-4-19	.. K Nirza & Co
2 Erinpura.	2759	Busra	16-4-19	.. M M & Co
5 Ellora ..	2562	Busra	12-4-19	.. M M & Co
6 Calcutta	3537	Rangoon	14-4-19	.. T Morrison & Co
7 Tuscia ..	3428	London	15-2-19	.. M M & Co
8 Nagoya.	4250	London	19-4-19	.. M M & Co
9 War Ajax.	8196	Busra	15-4-19	.. W & A Graham & Co
10 Franz Fendi and.	3506	Busra	12-4-19	.. D & T M
11 Karmala .	5467	U. K.	N F	.. M M & Co
12 Sanca .	8794	Rangoon	15-4-19	.. M M & Co
13 War Hathor ..	1346	Busra	12-4-19	.. D B I M
4 Severic.	8025	London	12-4-19	.. M M Co
15 Jehangir.	3264	Busra	12-4-19	.. D B I M
17 Norman..	5983	London	13-4-19	.. M M & Co

EXPORTS.

April 11.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool 49 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co.; 129 cwts. niger seed; A. Durst; 1,053 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 190 bales cotton fly, David Sassoon and Co.; 3 tons groundnut cakes, Sanday and Co.; 100 cwts. kajoo nuts, Latham Abercrombie and Co.; 837 cwts. coir yarn, Walker and Co.; 108 bales cotton, Divadker and Co.; 2,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 734 bales cotton, Lipton Ltd.

S. S. City of Chester for Liverpool 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Massilia for New York 70 cwts. gum myrrh, 440 cwts. gum shiraz, 29½ cwts. gum tragakanth, Esmail Nowroji and Co.

S. S. Nagoya for London 214 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co.; 50 bales hemp, Amerchand Madhavji and Co.; 165 cwts. chutney, N. K. Jusawala; 20 cases opium, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; 4 ton maica in blocks, Tanner Jones and Co.; 100 cwts. niger seed, A. Durst; 50 cwts. cardamoms, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 260 cwts. khismis, 100 cwts. coffee, 100 cwts. pepper, Latham Abercrombie and Co.; 9 bales goat sheep skins W. and A. Graham and Co.; 300 cwts. cassen flour, 56 cwts. milk powder, Duncan Stratan and Co.

S. S. Norman of Middlesbro 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Kobe 350 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,960 bales grey cotton yarn, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Kefunezan Maru for Kobe, 269 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Hongkong, 115 cwts. sharkfins, 17 cwts. fishmaws, Allibhoy Chagla and Co.; 136 bales grey cotton yarn, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 8½ cwts. sharkfins, Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons.

S. S. Dilwara for Shanghai 300 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist, I. David; 300 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Yusuf Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton grey yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

S. S. H. T. Eastern for Melbourne 23 cwts. curry powder, 40 cwts. chutney, Owen and Okell.

IMPORTS.

April 11.

S. S. Lightning from Bahrein via Bushab Agents M. M. & Co. 1 tin pearls, 23 bdls. wool, 249 bdls. skin dates, 600 bags juwari, 330 bales T. S. skins, 78 bags galls, 229 bags loco. rice.

STERLING TRANSFER IN LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 10th April, 1919:—

Total amount of tenders received Calcutta £25,000; Bombay, nil; Madras, nil; total £25,000†

Total amount accepted, Calcutta, £25,000; Bombay, nil; Madras, nil; total £25,00†

†All Deferreds.

BIG BATTLE NEAR SCHLOCK.

BOLSHEVIKS REPULSED BY LETIS.

IMPEDIDG GREAT BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, April 9.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 11.

The Lettish Headquarters announces a big battle between the Letts and the Bolsheviks near Schlock. The latter were repulsed. An attempt by the Bolsheviks to capture Mitau failed. These attacks are believed to herald the beginning of a great Bolshevik offensive against Lettland and Lithuania.

ALLIES EVACUATE ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., April 11.

PARIS.—A telegram from Moscow dated 7th April says it is reported that the Soviet and the Ukrainian troops have captured Odessa.

LATER.

It is officially confirmed that the Allies have evacuated Odessa.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN ODESSA.

OWING TO BOLSHEVIK PRESSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 11.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau is proceeding to Odessa where the situation is critical, owing to the Bolshevist pressure. There is apparently considerable alarm in Odessa. Many people are hurriedly leaving. A thousand refugees, mostly Greeks, arrived here this morning on a steamer.

LARGE DRAFTS PROCEEDING TO EGYPT.

NONE TO INDIA TILL AUGUST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 11.

Mr. Churchill replying to a questioner said that large drafts had been ordered to proceed to Egypt and Constantinople during the current month. Further drafts would be despatched in May, June, and July, which would relieve the corresponding number of personnel who had served long periods there without leave. No drafts could be sent to Mesopotamia or India, until the climatic conditions permitted, namely August at the earliest.

COTTIN'S DEATH SENTENCE.

COMMUTED TO TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 11.

PARIS.—At the request of M. Clemenceau, the death sentence on Cottin has been commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

COL. RUTHERFORD CONVICTED OF MURDER.

PLEA OF TEMPORARY INSANITY ALLOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 11.

At Old Bailey, Colonel Rutherfor who was accused of the murder of Major Seton was found guilty of murder, but a plea of temporary insanity was allowed. The Judge ordered that Colonel Rutherford should be detained during the King's pleasure.

AMERICAN COTTON.

REGULATED PRICES CEASE AFTER APRIL 30TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 11.

The Board of Trade announces that the Raw Cotton Prices and the Return Order of 1918 under which the prices are regulated will not be continued beyond April 30th, so far as it relates to American cotton.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

AUSTRALIA BEATS NEW ZEALAND,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., April 11.

In the Interservices Rugby Tournament at Bradford Australia beat Newzealand by 6 points to 5.

EX-KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 11.

PARIS, April 8th.—The Council of Four this afternoon discussed the question of the responsibilities for the war. The French diplomats affirm that Great Britain and France agree that the ex-Kaiser is legally guilty, that his extradition should be demanded, and that he should be brought before an Inter-Allied Court. America, however, while admitting the ex-Kaiser's responsibility, does not countenance the taking of legal proceedings against him. It is hoped that a *via media* will be found.

GENL. SMUTS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 11.

PARIS, April 9th.—General Smuts arrived here to-day. Probably Mr. Lloyd George will return to England next week to speak in the House of Commons on April 15th on the work of the Peace Conference, returning to Paris on April 16th.

QUESTION OF KHALIFAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 11.

Great enthusiasm prevailed when the name of Sultan Mohamad VI was for the first time expressly mentioned as the Khalifa by the Imam at Juma Musjid in the Friday sermon. After the prayers, it was unanimously decided that on the 18th April, the same course should be adopted in all the mosques throughout India when delegates will be elected from every district to attend the All-India Muslim Conference to be held in Bombay on the 25th April to decide once for all the final demands of the Muslims to be placed before the Government regarding the questions of the Khalifat and the holy places.

Adoption of the Swadeshi Vow was also urged and accepted by 40,000 Muslims present.

RETURNING TROOPS.

A Press Communique states that since the 12th March the following units have returned to India from overseas:—

2/152nd Punjabis; 1/153rd Punjabis; 2/7th Gurkha Rifles; 2/153rd Punjabis; 2/154th Indian Infantry; 1/9th Bhopal Infantry 1/97th Deccan Infantry; 1/90th Punjabis; 1/43rd Erinpura Regiment; 2/9th Gurkha Rifles; 1/6th Jat Light Infantry; 13th Lancers; 104th Wellesley's Rifles; 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles; 110th Mahratta Light Infantry; 2/127th Baluch Light Infantry and 1/5th Gurkha Rifles.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

On behalf of Dist. Moslem League, Amritsar, St. Sadiq Hasan, Bar-at-Law and Dr. H. M. Bastur have invited All-India Moslem League to hold its next annual session at Amritsar.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A conversational meeting of the Union will take place to-morrow at the Union Hall, Chowpatty, at 5 p.m. (S.T.). The meeting will be followed by the first Monthly Social gathering.

A NEW SATYAGRAHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was sorry certain disabilities of a domestic nature prevented me ere now from taking the Satyagraha vow. I am glad that the disabilities have been apportioned by half a dozen friends who also labour under the same weakness. The news of the recent externment order etc., on Mahatma Gandhiji has cemented our ideas into action resulting in my taking the vow to-day.—Yours, etc.,

V. DESIKACHARI.

Bombay, April 10.

A DEVOTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On learning that there was some disturbance at Pydhonie I went there to see what it was. By the time that I was there the streets had assumed almost the normal quiet. But a sight was enacted there which ought to be made public and which ought to open the eyes of one Ma Bap. One Marwadi was raving as if madly and calling out "Bring me my Gandhiji." He sometimes went to the length of beating some passers by who could not answer his querry. A friend of mine and I went to him and asked why he was crying so loudly. He repeated his plaintive cry. We assured him then that Mahatma Gandhiji was released and that he would be present at the meeting in the evening. He immediately fell at our feet and said that he would believe what we said. But again he became sceptic—for in these days of C. I. D. Government who is not so—and asked us to write it down to him in paper that Mahatma Gandhiji was released. We assured him of the fact, but apparently he was unconvinced and the result was that we had to leave him in the state we found him in.

We make a present of this to the Chelmsford-O'Dwyer—Beadon bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.,

MINE EYES HAVE SEEN THEY SALVATION.

Santa Cruz, April 11.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt. Tofts and A. P. Golduey 15 beat C. J. Sisson and J. K. McDowell 15 3-6, 7-5, 6-4.

OFFICIAL 'WHITEWASHING.'

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—The official apologia of the Delhi Tragedy is most halting. If it is looked into closely it condemns itself and proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the shooting was entirely uncalled for and was most rash, also that the authorities were panic-stricken and had lost their heads completely.

It is asserted that a large crowd assembled outside the railway station and *some* persons attempted to persuade the railway contractor to close, and on his refusal assaulted him when the railway police and the staff intervened and arrested the assailants. Now it is quite clear that the contractor received no injuries as none have been reported so far their duties, why were the offenders let off It is clear herefore that here was an unby anybody. If the railway police had arrested the men in the proper discharge of authorised use of power by the railway police. It has been stated practically in every account that the trouble began with the railway or the police authorities to produce the two offenders. Why were they not released with due warning to the crowd who were so insistent on their release? Why, instead of doing that did the railway authorities invite the help of the Manipuris and the British infantry from the Fort? The whole incident points to a complete bungling of the situation at the railway station and the official accoun makes it self-evident.

The next phase began with the arrival of the Superintendent of Police at 2 p.m. He is reported to have charged the crowd and driven them into the Queen's Garden without the use apparently of any fire-arms. The only offence which according to the official account is very grave is that the shouting mob was surrounding the military and the police. Evidently these were the gravest offences that could be committed against the War Lords and it was *infra dig* of them to stand it without retaliating. After the men had been driven into the Garden and down the road to the right and left, the pressure from which the authorities feared so much was relieved only a few persons were throwing stones at the authoritics of the police and the soldiers. Therefore this was the only offence for which it was necessary to adopt very stern measures. The story about the police and the military contending with the mob for two hours is a pure fiction, because admittedly the railway contractor was assaulted at about 1-30 p.m. It must have taken some time, say, half an hour at least for the police and the Manipuris and the British infantry to come up. The Superintendent himself arrived at 2 p.m. At 2-30 the Additional District Magistrate came to the conclusion that the only recourse left to him to prevent the shouting mob was to fire and this was done. The account does not mention whether any shots were fired in the air, but evidently the two rounds succeeded in killing two and the crowd broke. It is plain that the crowd did not require much breaking. It is also not plain what the mob was shouting for and what was their grievance for is it clear from the *communique* as to whether any of the formalities required by law were fulfilled. It does not speak much of the presence of mind or the intelligence of the authorities commanding the situation there that they knew of no intermediate step between pushing the crowd into the garden and firing later. To the meanest intelligence a few mounted charges with batons and a few more arrests would have effectively answered the purpose, unless of course we go back to the real grievance the non-production of the offenders.

The jump from the station to the Chandni Chowk is quite sudden. Evidently the Manipuris who lined the roads round the Queen's Garden were not at all hurt or molested in any way. One fails to see any reason for the disturbance at the Chandni Chowk. Any one who has seen the Chandni Chowk with its present stone paving knows that there are no stones lying loose to pick up and throw. The official account does not show that any police man or soldier was seriously hurt. At this place both the Superintendent of Police and the authorities seem to have forfotten the mounted or the batons charge and in a panic-stricken way ordered the fire. It does not appear as to who ordered the fire. The popular version is that an unauthorised person took the lead. If this is so it cannot be condemned too strongly. The account says that the Superintendent of Police reached there after hearing a couple of shots from the direction of Chandni Chowk. So he was not there when the shooting was ordered. The Additional District Magistrate is not mentioned in the communique as being present there. Who else had the authority to order the fire? Did the infantry and the police take the law into their own hands and did their right of private defence, extends to firing for warding off an assault not materialised yet? At any rate, did it authorise the infantry and the police to fire at the chest and the head of the mob, in contravention of all rules about firing at the ground? Is one to take it that the only reply to the throwing of stones is shooting? One cannot but say that the whole thing was done in a very illegal manner and the praise meted out to the local authorities and the police and the military cannot stand the test of close examination.

The crowning lie which detracts from any value which the official version may have had, is that no boys were killed. It is now known in Delhi beyond doubt that at least two "boys" were killed on the spot at Chandni Chowk, and several more among those injured or wounded died since. No trace is found of those who were killed at the railway station. Quite a considerable number is reported to be missing by their parents and relatives.

Why should the Government be in such a hurry to stultify themselves by issuing apologies in which the officials only glorify themselves to hide the effects of their criminal folly and panic. The proper authority to exonerate them would have been an independent commission, and evidently the Government know their own weakness too well to entertain such an idea for a single minute. I am content to leave the reading of the version to the public.—Yours, etc.

CRITICAL FACTS.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

The President of the Glasgow Students' Information Committee writes to us:—

I shall be greatly obliged if you will publish the following in your esteemed paper. For the information of our people at home I feel it necessary to say a few words in connection with the Glasgow Indian Union which has for the last few years been doing useful work amongst the Indian Students in Glasgow. The difficulties experienced by Indian students especially those that come newly to this country are immense. To remove these difficulties such as putting new comers into comfortable lodgings, advising them about their studies, preventing them from falling into evil societies and helping them during any illness or distress, the Glasgow Indian Union has instituted the "Indian Students' Information Committee" which has been at work since 1914. Owing to the War, and for want of funds, the Committee was unable to do much work. As the War is now over and it is expected that the influx of Indian Students will be greater in future, I wish to bring it to the notice of the public that the Secretary to the Information Committee will be pleased to answer enquiries and will supply all informations regarding journey, courses of studies etc., to those intending to come to Great Britain. The Secretary will also be able to place those going to centres other than Glasgow, in touch with similar institutions in different centres working for the benefit of the Indian Students. To facilitate our assistance we have at present in India a local advisor, Mr. H. S. Kahai, P. O. Malook Singh, District Thar and Parkar, Sindh, who will be glad to render any help and advice required by the intending comers. Letters and correspondence to this Country should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, The Indian Students' Information Committee, c/o The University, Glasgow.

Before I conclude I wish to appeal, on behalf of the Glasgow Indian Union, to the generous Indian public for funds so as to enable us to carry out our work. Funds are needed for providing rooms for reading, recreations and for holding meetings in order to bring the students together. Subscriptions can be forwarded to the Treasurer or to the Secretary, Glasgow Indian Union, The University, Glasgow.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will not deny me the courtesy of a little space in your widely read people's paper.

Ever since the introduction of the coercive measures into the Imperial Legislative Council I have been carefully going through the writings and speeches on the Rowlatt Bill by various Indians of all shades of opinion. As an impartial critic, I think Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's articles, two in the Indian Social Reformer and three in the "Times of India," put the case against the bills in a masterly manner as no other Indian or European has ever done. I am an out and out Home Ruler, and am glad that Mr. Natarajan took the opportunity of clearly stating Sir Narayan's attitude towards these bills at the biggest mass meeting I have ever seen in India last Sunday. He rightly said, "you will, I am sure, all agree that no single man has done so much to put the case against the Rowlatt Bills so clearly and unanswerably as my friend, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. I believe it is recognised that his writings on the bills were most useful in guiding public opinion in its opposition to the Bills." How true are these words! As staunch Home Rulers, I think, Sir, we should not fail to offer the credit Sir Narayan so richly deserves.

This leads me to think why a campaign of vituperation against Sir Narayan and the malignant misrepresentation of his views was being carried on during the last twelve months or so. When dealing with politics, he generally adopts the analytical method of treatment. His writings show a lawyer's bent of mind and like a judge, he sifts both sides of an argument. He knows what the people say on one side or the other of a question and deliberately makes up his own choice, such is always Sir Narayan's judicial method of argument when dealing with any question of importance and though his conclusions do not usually synochronise with the conclusions of the generality of Indian writers, still it is difficult to discover in Sir Narayan lack of a sense of justice and impartiality. He judges each point according to his own lights, on its merits and defects, and not from any party point of view.—Yours, etc.

"A HOME RULER."

AT GONDAL.

An open air mass meeting of the people of Gondal was held in Gondal at 9 p.m., on Sunday, the 6th April in the Scott-Chowk. Mr. Popatlal Vakil was in the chair. Many people had fasted during the day and suspended work. The Rowlatt Acts were criticized and condemned. The meeting unanimously passed a Resolution expressing an emphatic protest of the people of Gondal against the Rowlatt Bills which were subversive of the principles of liberty and justice and to forward the resolution to Mahatma Gandhi and to the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for India as may be advised by Mahatma Gandhi.

AT VIKHROLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Black Sunday was observed at Vikhroli. Many people fasted on the day and all business was suspended. The people bareheaded and bare-footed went to the Pavai tank and bathed. While returning they went to the Hanuman temple to pray. At 5 p.m. an open air meeting was held where resolutions were passed condemning the Black Bill.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Third big consignment of Government wheat from Australia arrived in Calcutta by the steamer Caldy, on Wednesday morning.

AT KALYAN.

ALL SHOPS CLOSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, April 11.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was received here late yesterday night. As soon as the news was received an urgent meeting of the leading merchants here, was summoned and it was immediately decided to close all shops at least one day for the present, in honour of Mr. Gandhi's arrest, and to meet this evening to consider whether all business should be suspended as lon as Mahatmaji is not released. Accordingly, all shops are closed this morning and the whole town presents a scene of mourning.

THE BLACK SUNDAY AT VIRAMGAM.

A grand procession of the citizens of Viramgam started at 7-30 a.m. from the Town Library near the Bharwadi gate in perfect order and well arranged form. Nearly three thousand people took part in it in mourning dress. Petty and general merchants of all sorts had stopped their business from the early morning of their own accord. Two big black flags were carried at the front of the procession and the gentry as well as mill hands Hindu and Mahomedans unitedly followed in lines forgetting their ranks and speaking in one sky rending voice "Mahatma Gandhiji-ki Jaya." Self restraint and self possession of the mob made the city police stand in utter wonder at police stations. The procession marched through the vigitable and cloth markets and being joined by many hundreds on its way reached the Munsar Lake at about 9 a.m. After taking bath in the lake the procession marched again through the corn market and reached the Municipal Garden whence people dispersed at about 11 a.m.

A extraordinary grand meeting of more than 5,000 men met in the Kashi Vishwanath Temple at 4-30 p.m. in the evening. Mr. Hetambhai Badar bhai a Mahomedan gentleman presided. The bills were fully explained and discussed, condemning the Rowlatt Act, sympathising with the Satyagraha Movement and regretting the Delhi incident were unanimously passed by the words of "Gandhiji-ki Jaya."

BLACK SUNDAY IN SURAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

The citizens of Surat expressed their indignant protest against the Black Act on Sunday when all sorts and conditions of men stopped work of their own accord. Cloth merchants, coster-mongers, milk-venders and hotel-keepers joined in the protest. As previously arranged the Satyagrahis went out for bath in the morning from their headquarters at Gopipura and at 5 p.m., Mr. Dayabhai Kalyanji, Vice-President of the Surat Municipality addressed an open-air gathering attended by the Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Borahs, with a sprinkling of ladies. A resolution was then moved to appeal to his Majesty the King-Emperor through the Secretary of State for India to veto the Rowlatt Act passed in defiance of the public opinion.

BLACK SUNDAY AT MIRZAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mirzapur, a solitary civil station of the U. P., has shown a marked situation which no one ever dreamt.

In the evening at about 5-45 to-day a mass meeting composed of Hindus and Musalmans of all grades and shades of life assembled in the capacious courtyard of Pucca ghat which can easily accommodate 5,000 persons but the crowd exceeded 20,000 people and there was not an inch of space left from the bank of the Ganges to the topmost roofs of the ghat buildings and adjacent houses.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Muzuffer Imam who explained in a few words that the object of the meeting was to protest against the Rowlatt's Bill which in the present state of the country is not a necessity. He told the audience that after the termination of the war Indians expected much from the Government but on the other hand they are harrassed with a new law which is shocking. Now it is the bounden duty of His Majesty's subjects to appeal to him, and also to pray to the Almighty Father for alleviation of their sorrows. As Hindus and Mahomedans have joined and made a united demand the president expected a good result.

What better proof of the general indignation there can be than the closing of business which means a sacrifice or loss of money, even coolies and daily labourers who live hand to mouth took part in the Satyagrahya and that too ungrudgingly.

BLACK DAY AT HARDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

HARDA, April 7.

According to Mahatma Gandhi's message, last Sunday was observed as a day of Humiliation, fasting, prayer and mourning.

With the exception of a few shops, the cotton market, the grain, stationery, vegetable and cloth markets were closed. The scene was full of gloom. Many persons observed fast on that day.

In the evening a grand meeting was held, before which *Harikeertan* was delivered by Narharbua. After the *Harikeertan* Lokre Shastri and Mr. S. T. Khirwarkar Pleader spoke on the necessity and character of the movement of which the observation of the day was the first step. Lokre Shastri congratulated those who showed their sacrificing spirit by willingly loosing the days' wages and earnings.

Mr. S. N. Naik ended the programme by dealing on love of *Satya* and *Justice* and asking the people to protest against the Black Bills with a patriotic spirit.

He finished his speech with a prayer to the Almighty.

B. E. S. AND TRAMWAY CO.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Presiding at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, held on Thursday, Sir Sassoon J. David, moving the adopted of the directors' report, said that the year ending in 31st December, 1918, had been one of exceptional difficulty for the management. It had been marked by a continual rise in the price of practically all the materials used in the Company's business, including coal, which so largely governed the Company's generating expenses and it had also been marked by very heavy advances in the Wages Bill.

Referring to the present congestion of traffic, he said:—

The uncertainties still attaching to the obtaining of ocean freight preclude my informing you exactly when the present shortage of rolling stock will be fully remedied, but as you have seen from the Annual Report over a hundred car trucks long on order have still to be delivered here. We hope to receive these by instalments in course of the next few months and when we meet again next year I trust I may have the gratification of informing you that the management have been enabled to place our traffic organisation on a basis of efficiency more fully adequate to the requirements of the city and more fully satisfactory to the public and to ourselves than it has been restricted to by War conditions. The congestion of cars on some of our principal lines, necessitated by the density of the traffic, is already considerable, and the narrowness of so many of these mains traffic thoroughfares seriously hampers the running of our cars with the speed and regularity we should wish. We trust, however, to ameliorate the situation in two ways; firstly, by shortly laying along Esplanade Road a parallel line to our Hornby Road one which will relieve the latter of a number of cars and assist to speed up the service on both routes; and, secondly, by augmenting the carrying capacity of units by attaching trailers to our bodie cars. The sanction of the Corporation has been obtained to both of these prospective improvements and they now await the arrival of the necessary material for their execution.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman's address being over the following resolutions were unanamously passed:—

(I) That the Report of Directors, deleting the last two lines of the fifth page, reading "And it is proposed to meet the Excess Profits Tax for the year, after it has been assessed, out of the Reserve Fund" and the statement of the Accounts for the year ended in 31st December 1918, be adopted.

(II). That Mr. R. D. Tata of Messrs. Tata Sons and Company Limited, be re-elected as a Director of the Company.

(III). That Director, Sir Sassoon David retiring by rotation, who being eligible offers himself for re-election, be re-elected.

(IV.) That as the maximum number of seven Directors, provided for in article 77, was not sufficient, especially as several of the Directors of the present Board were proceeding to Europe on leave in the current year, and having regard to similar recurring absences, the number of Directors should be increased from seven to ten.

(V) That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company be re-elected Auditors to the Company.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BLACK SUNDAY AT PEN.

(From a Correspondent.)

PEN, April 8.

The 6th of April was observed as Black Sunday at Pen as a protest against the Rowlatt Act. All shops in the town were closed, and in the evening an open air mass meeting was held at which resolutions (a) congratulating the non-official members of the Viceregal Council on their dignified opposition to the Bill and (b) requesting his Imperial Majesty to repeal the Black Act, were passed.

POONA PROTESTS AGAINST GANDHI'S ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 10.

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha:—"We emphatically protest against the unstatesmanlike policy launched by Government in arresting the movements of Mahatma Gandhi, which in the opinion of the Sabha is bound to create intense excitement and deepen the resentment regarding the Rowlatt Bills, against which the whole country is fighting. The Sabha earnestly requests Government to withdraw the Bills and release Mahatma Gandhi immediately."

WORKING COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A suggestion is made in your issue of to-day that the rules of the Cotton Contracts Board should be translated into the vernaculars, and I am directed to inform you that copies of the rules in Gujarathi have been issued from the first to all members who desired to have them. All circulars of importance are also issued in Gujarathi as well as in English.—Yours, etc.

E. S. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Bombay, April 11.

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NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACTS, 1882-1910 AND OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD. (In Liquidation.)

FIFTH DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.

(Making up 16 annas).

"BHAGWAN NIWAS",
No. 1, Lytton Road, LAHORE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIFTH DIVIDEND of FOUR ANNAS in the Rupee (making up 16 annas) has been declared in this matter and that the same may be received at this Office, as above, on the 16th April 1919 and sixty subsequent days, between the hours of 11 and 3, SATURDAYS SUNDAYS and Holidays excepted.

Creditors who have not proved their claims as yet will run the risk of not sharing in the dividends declared if they fail to do so early.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 12th April, 1919.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

The tidings of Mr. Gandhi's return to Bombay was hailed by the people yesterday with feelings of the utmost joy. We are glad he is back amongst us, and the huge concourse of people which met last evening at Chowpatty gave him a welcome which was the most impressive of its kind ever witnessed in Bombay. The air is still tense with excitement. Occurrences all over India have so disturbed the atmosphere that people are in a state of painful suspense regarding the rumours that circulate and disquiet them. We are sure that in the city of Bombay the anxiety of the people for the personal safety of Mr. Gandhi is being rapidly composed and a feeling of quiet restored. What is of no less consequence than the unrest in the city, is the feeling of alarm that is among all people over the reports of disturbances in several other important centres in India. There has been serious trouble in Amritsar and Lahore, which are far from us, and in Ahmedabad, which is within earshot of us. In Lahore several people have been killed and wounded; in Ahmedabad huge crowds were fired at, but communications have been broken and no details are available; in Amritsar many persons have been killed and wounded, and among others who lost their lives are four Europeans. The "Civil and Military Gazette" report of the Amritsar disturbances does not say anything about the number of Indians killed, speaking as it does only of the death of the Europeans. The tragedy will fill everyone with grief. In lamenting the promiscuous toll of lives lost in the week, no Indian can help regretting these four deaths. There is a dark veil drawn over the incidents at Amritsar and we do not know anything about the way they got mixed in the fatal mela, but it would be a most pitiful tragedy, if without any fault or provocation of their own, they became the victims of violence.

The occasion is one for the steadying of first impulses and we hope that both the Government and the people will thoroughly acquaint themselves with the actualities of the situation, and proceed without panic or riotous excitement. We earnestly appeal to the Government to bring themselves face to face with the realities of the present occasion, so that they can understand the root-cause of this serious unrest. Government are asked by some to believe that the trouble is manufactured by mischief-mongers who know to save their skin at the time of peril. It is next alleged that opposition to the Black Act may be dissipated by disabusing people of vulgar errors about the Act and convincing them of its harmless and acceptable character. Government are also invited to believe that the agitation is a superficial affair engineered by the educated classes, who, by an ancient hypothesis, have nothing to do with the masses. We entreat Government to renounce all these cherished illusions and face the facts. The opposition to the Black Act is inspired by a love of what people consider to be their liberty; it is strong because they know of the danger of it and are confirmed in their belief by the united stand of the non-officials in the Imperial Council; and it is not the artificial agitation of mischief-makers, but is shared by the masses that hear of it. We hope the Government will realise the depth and earnestness of the feeling of the people as regards the Black Act and not sneer at them like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who affects to believe that the whole movement is factitious humbug and disloyalty. Those who have been accusing the Satyagrahis of criminal motives are striving to mislead Government about the truth of the movement. At every turn, when there is some trouble, whether at Delhi or at Calcutta, critics ask Mr. Gandhi what he has to say about it and warn him that the entire responsibility for trouble is his. The attempt to couple Satyagraha with shooting is as wrong as it is unjust to Mr. Gandhi. The truth is that the Satyagraha movement is the most effective check we have upon an agitation which was inevitable. We are convinced that there would have been more violence on the part of the Executive and more provocation on the part of crowds, if Satyagrahis had not at every turn striven to pacify the people. The Satyagraha movement did not precipitate the agitation; it was in fact predicted as inevitable and unprecedented by so friendly a critic of the Government as Mr. Sastri. An outburst of agitation, which governments all over the world call negligible and manufactured, as long as they can help it, was inevitable; and if it proceeded without the restraining influence of Mr. Gandhi, the results, so far as occasional collision with authority is concerned, would have been terribly more disastrous. The Satyagraha movement has been an asset of peace and is, in its full strength, capable of drawing all the evil consequences of repression to a narrow and prescribed channel. If by way of contrast, we speculate on the course of this All-India agitation by the example of the Partition agitation in Bengal, we should have had an infinitely more dangerous ferment in the country. Conceived as an ordinary agitation, Mr. Gandhi has really embarassed the present movement and helped Government by softening it into an ordeal for a few. In Delhi it was the good offices of a Satyagrahi that dissuaded the military from a charge on the meeting of 30th March; in Bombay it was a Satyagrahi who with his own hands removed the stones placed in the tram-route. To impeach Mr. Gandhi as the first cause and great malefactor of every trouble is wrong, as his personality is pacifying an inevitably powerful agitation and reducing it to a smaller scale of struggle. If Satyagraha were stronger, the unrest of mobs would have been weaker.

Most important, however, is the duty of the Government to realise the wisdom of refraining from unnecessary provocation and the misuse of authority. The trouble at Amritsar is traced to the abuse of authority shown in interning and gagging respectable men like Dr. Kitchlow and Dr. Satyapal. It was an open abuse of a war-measure. If the people who see it exercised against well-known citizens infer that their own freedom is always in jeopardy once they are deemed obnoxious, it is vain to profess surprise at general alarm. The Amritsar trouble began with the abuse of law and was aggravated by the deportation, and instead of questioning the bonafides of agitators, the Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer should have regarded the abuse of law unjustifiable. There is no doubt as to the moral of that ill-fated executive flat. Government have in the passing of the Black Act refused to stay their hand in spite of the protest of the people and shown a fanatical defiance of the popular will. We would nevertheless warn the people against the tendency to excesses and earnestly appeal to them to realise the significance of Mr. Gandhi's warning. It is for them to refuse to be put in the wrong by ill-advised conduct contrary to the wishes of Mr. Gandhi. We deeply regret that, here and there, there have been disorderly acts by unknown persons in crowds and we hope that they will exhibit stronger powers of restraint under provocation. The lessons of the agitation to the Government and to the people are clear. If the people of India have seriously accepted the challenge involved in the Rowlatt Act, it is for them to press on with their agitation with strict regard to the principle of abstaining from violence. The cause they represent is strong enough to win without resort to the play of passions. There can be no reconcilement to the Black Act. If Government wanted merely to coordinate the alleged necessity of the measure to its enactment, they could have taken the counsel of leaders and stayed their hand. But they persevered with it in spite of the counsel of reason. We hope the Government will not delude themselves with unrealities, but see that opposition to the measure is not a factious outcry. The remedy for the present turmoil lies in their hands and they cannot escape the ultimate responsibility of trouble and suffering among the people, if they persevere in the position in which they find themselves to-day.

Notes of the Day.

Egypt

So far as official information goes the situation in Egypt has comparatively improved. General Allenby, the officially appointed military dictator, is glad to see, so runs a communique, that "the disturbances, outrages, and destruction of property have largely subsided. There is no doubt, however, that the restoration of order has been largely due to the efforts of the leaders of the Nationalist party. They appealed to their countrymen to abstain from outrage, to keep within law and not to place obstacles in the way of those lawfully serving their country. An appeal was also addressed by them to the notables and influential people to do all in their power to prevent anything that might lead to the injury of the country. Already an incalculable wrong has been done to the Egyptian people, for no other reason but this that they desired to share the fruits of Allied victory by becoming masters in their own house.

A Wrong To Be Righted

That wrong must now be righted if Britain is to justify her "protectorate" over the land. And it can only be righted if both justice and the aspirations of the people are fully and adequately satisfied. Justice requires that the causes of the riots and the conduct of those charged with the task of quelling them and last but not least the action of the authorities in deporting popular leaders are fully investigated. General Allenby reiterates his promise to enquire impartially into all grievances and urges all responsible and patriotic Egyptians to state the steps necessary to restore tranquility and content. The enquiry he promises is evidently to be a departmental and partial one. Such an investigation can command no confidence. If the requirements of justice are to be fulfilled the enquiry must be conducted, as the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons suggested, by a Royal Commission composed of disinterested persons.

Political Demands.

Moreover, the political demands of the Egyptian people must be satisfied and for that purpose all possible facilities must immediately be provided to the leaders of the Nationalist party to represent their views before Parliament. In reply to a question in the Commons Mr. Harmsworth stated that he understood that a deputation of Ministers would visit England in response to the invitation of the British Government. That obviously is not enough. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that persons originally debarred from going to England—and these were the representatives of the Nationalist party—will now be permitted to do so.

"Truckling to the Agitator"!

"May I ask whether it is not rather cowardly on the part of the Government of India to limit the Bill to three years?" The poser was raised by the indomitable Colonel Yate, but the Speaker interfered with the warning that the honourable member was putting an argument, and the Secretary of State was denied the opportunity of saying something relevant about Colonel Yate's notions of courage and cowardice. The query of Colonel Yate is, however, not new to India. We have heard the still small voice of the reactionary Press here and there deploring the Government's way of "truckling to the agitator." A Calcutta paper noticing the recalcitrancy of non-official members in spite of the gracious concession, suggested that the way to screw them down and teach them a lesson was for the Government to swallow their own word and ordain that the Black Act should be set down as a piece of everlasting perdition in this land. If these professors of frightfulness want a hero to worship, Colonel Yate may kindly consent.

Bombay Lawyers and Black Act.

Evidence of the intensity and universality of the feeling throughout the country against the enactment of the Black Act accumulates from day to day. Not the least striking manifestation of this feeling is the announcement, which is published elsewhere, of a meeting of the members of the legal profession to be held on Wednesday next to memorialise the Secretary of State to advise his Majesty the King-Emperor to signify his disallowance of the Black Act. The signatories to the notice as will be seen, are all leaders of the Bombay Bar.

Temperance and Missionaries.

Since the Government of India opposed the Hon. Mr. N. B. Sarma's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council asking them to lay down a policy to be worked up to total prohibition, the cause of temperance has received tremendous support in the decision of the United States to stop the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. But the Government of India have still remained unbending in their solicitude for the needs of the moderate drinker in spite of the unanimous demand of public opinion to remove the curse of drink from the country. This demand has gained considerable strength by the resolution just passed by the Bengal and Assam Representative Councils of Mission calling for the enactment of a prohibition law.

A Welcome Proposal.

The proposal to employ engineering graduates on a quasi-apprentice system in the offices of municipal engineers in large towns is to be welcomed. We trust that the Sanitary Works Committee to which the question has been referred in the Bombay Corporation will devise a scheme of service for the employment of engineering graduates, allowing for them a decent return for the actual work they are capable of doing in the course of their apprenticeship. The maximum cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 5,760 per annum for twelve graduates. The question is, however, as to the proportion of payment as between the Corporation which employs them and Government. The apprentice when trained is free to choose his own career in any place he likes and considering the knowledge gained, he severs his connection with the department as a better equipped man. On a strict commercial basis, it may be argued that a premium is due from the apprentice. But there is no need for the Bombay Municipality to press for any such terms, and it is well that in matters like this, we err on the side of liberality

MEETING OF BOMBAY LAWYERS.

TO DEMAND DISALLOWANCE OF BLACK ACT.

A meeting of the members of the legal profession will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association on Wednesday 16th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to memorialize the Secretary of State to advise his Majesty the King-Emperor to signify his disallowance of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act XI of 1919.

All members of the legal profession who are in sympathy with the above movement are cordially invited to attend.

(Sd.) M. JINNAH
GOKULDAS K. PAREK.
" M. R. JAYKAR.
" V. F. TARAPURVALA.
" H. C. KOYAJI.
" N. V. GOKHALE.
" H. P. MODY.
" TRIBHOVANDAS N. MALVI.
" MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN.
" RATANLAL M. MODY.
" RANCHHORDAS NARANDAS.
" CHHOTUBHAI A. VAKIL.
" B. D. LAM.

Official and Personal

H. E. the Viceroy and staff are returning from Dehra Dun and reach Simla about midday on Saturday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, and Captain C. T. Knox, Aide-de-Camp, left for Simla on Thursday.

Sir William Vincent left Simla for Dehra Dun on Thursday.

Sir Hamilton Grant who succeeds Sir George Roos-Keppel as Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is sailing from home on 20th April.

PENSIONS OF WEST AFRICAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

INCREASES URGED OWING TO DEARNESS OF LIVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hurd urged the increase of pensions of the West African civil servants, in view of the dearness of living. Col. Amery replied that the West African pensions were calculated on a specially liberal basis. Therefore there was no special reason for treating the West African pensioners more favourably than those of the other colonies, but Lord Milner was well aware of the difficulties of the pensioners, owing to the rise of prices. He was consulting the Governments of the Colonies generally in this connection.

SITUATION IN THE CITY.

CROWDS DISPERSED BY POLICE.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

Practically the whole of Bombay went on strike yesterday owing to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. It was observed as a day of mourning and business was suspended almost throughout the city. Orderly demonstrations took place in the streets in the morning, but later on disturbances broke out in several parts of the town. The police charged the crowds several times with batons, dispersing them for the time being. But as the latter continued to assemble in ever increasing numbers and did not desist from throwing stones at passing tramcars, the military were called out about 3o'clock in the afternoon. Several persons sustained more or less serious injuries and some of the police and military were also injured. A number of arrests were made in the course of the day.

Except in the Fort, business was suspended almost everywhere in the town and right up from near the Crawford Market to Byculla and Parel, shopkeepers and others closed their places of business, with hardly a shop open. In the different vegetable and mutton markets the stall-holders did their business as usual in the morning, but in the afternoon very few stalls remained open. A few victorias were seen plying for hire in the morning and at noon, but thereafter. with the exception of a very limited number of them in the Fort, none was to be found north of the Crawford Market.

From early morning, people started making demonstrations in the different parts of the city. The crowds were the largest at Pydhownie, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Zaveri Bazaar and in Abdul Rehman Street, Shaikh Memon Street, Nagdevi Street and Bhendy Bazaar. Loud shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiji-ki Jai," and "We are Satyagrahis", were raised.

TRAM CARS STOPPED.

Upto about 10 o'clock in the morning, the demonstrations were quite orderly but as the day progressed, the situation assumed a bad turn. Some of the crowd at this time started stopping tram and motor cars, and victorias, and making the passengers get down. The crowds shouted out "We are in mourning on account of Mahatma Gandhi and nobody should enjoy the luxury of a drive to-day." Most of the passengers accordingly got down from the tram cars, which now ran practically empty.

POLICE FORCE REINFORCED.

As the situation was assuming a gloomy aspect about this time, the Police Force at different points in the city was reinforced. About 11 o'clock in the morning, the situation became worse at Pydhonie, the crowd there which had increased to great proportions, were putting stones on the tram lines and holding up the cars. The crowd was asked to disperse, but they continued holding up the cars and all vehicular traffic was practically stopped at this point. The Police then charged the crowd with their batons and dispersed it, making several arrests. Several people sustained injuries, and the crowd dispersed for the time being but within a quarter of an hour of this, the demonstrators assembled, in still larger numbers.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. Jamnadas K. Mehta, Mr. H. P. Thackersey and other Satyagraha leaders, on hearing that people were stopping the tramway traffic, went through the disturbed localities, asking the people to desist from doing anything against the spirit of Satyagraha. They exhorted the people to be calm and quiet, saying that to inconvenience the public by putting stones on the tram lines and stopping the cars was not a proper thing to do. Mr. Jamnadas then removed the stones and other obstacles from the tram lines with his own hands.

STREETS FULL OF PEOPLE.

Pydhownie, Kalbadevi Road, Abdul Rehman Street and Sheikh Memon Street were practically full of people about noon. The crowds were again the largest at Pydhownie, Abdul Rehman Street and Bhuleshwar and again tram and all other vehicular traffic was held up. The tramway employees were busy removing the obstacles, from the lines, but as soon as the stones and wooden planks were removed, fresh ones were substituted and by one o'clock no tram cars could proceed along Abdul Rehman Street, Nagdevi Street or Kalbadevi Road.

There was a comparative lull between 12 noon and 1 p.m., but matters again assumed a bad turn after that. The crowds became much larger than before and this was especially the case at Pydhownie. Here they started shouting and holding up vehicular traffic. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, who was at Pydhownie at the time, went up to the people assembled there and told them to behave in an orderly manner. The crowd, however, did not disperse and continued holding up the traffic. The Police then charged the crowd with batons and dispersed them, making further arrests.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

The crowd dispersed for the time being, only to re-assemble in still larger numbers. They started throwing stones at the tram cars and victorias afresh, and practically the whole of Abdul Rehman Street was strewn with pieces of broken glass windows of tram cars and motor vehicles. The military were now called out, and on arrival some of them were stationed at Pydhownie, while others marched up and down Abdul Rehman Street during the whole of the afternoon.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. G. R. Khairaz, fourth Presidency Magistrate, also arrived on the scene.

The crowds in Abdul Rehman street continued to grow larger and larger and they would not allow any motor or tram car or victoria to pass. They now started throwing stones at the Military who were patrolling the streets and the latter repeatedly dispersed the crowds. One of the Military was badly injured and he was removed to the Pydhownie Police Station while another fell off his horse and was injured. A number of the demonstrators also sustained more or less serious injuries.

DISTURBANCE AT GIRGAUM.

About 5 p.m., a crowd numbering over two thousand was seen going along Charni Road towards Chowpatty to attend the meeting at which Mahatma Ghandi was to preside. When near the Girgaum Portuguese Church, some of them threw stone at passing tram cars and put stones and other obstacles on the lines, holding up the traffic for some time. Police reinforcements soon arrived on the spot and dispersed the crowd, which then proceeded in the direction of Chowpatty.

In the afternoon Mr. Oomar Sobani again motored through the disturbed localities and told the people not to create any disturbance. Special editions of several newspapers had by this time come out, giving news of the arrival of Mahatma Ghandi in Bombay. A large majority of the crowd, however, appeared sceptical as to the truth of the information and they continued making demonstrations. Later on Mr. Ghandi himself drove through different parts of the town, exhorting the people to refrain from any act of violence as this was against the true spirit of the Saytagrahi. After this a large number of people dispersed either to go home or to go to attend the meeting at Chowpatti. Some of them however remained in the streets, continuing to make demonstrations. The crowd at Pydhownie now asked for the release of the arrested persons and they were told that those who could find surety would be bailed out. The relations and acquaintances of many of the arrested persons offered themselves as sureties and a large number of the latter were released on bail.

The remainder of the crowds now began to disperse quietly and by 7 p.m., the streets became quiet. None of the shops were however opened, and the people continued to be on strike.

ALL EXEMPTIONS WITHDRAWN.

In view of the existing emergency the Bombay Exemption Tribunal have withdrawn all exemptions.

MR. GANDHI ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

HIS APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Gandhi arrived in Bombay by the Northern Express, alighting at the Marine Lines Station at 1 p. m. He sends a Message to the Citizens of Bombay not to create disturbance of any sort.

The following is the text of Mr. Gandhi's appeal delivered at the Chowpaty seaface meeting, yesterday:—

Brothers and Sisters,

This is not the moment for me to enter into the near past. I must refer to what has just happened. As you see I have been set free by the Government. The two days' detention was no detention for me. It was like heavenly bliss. The officials in charge of me were all attention and all kindness to me. Whatever I needed was supplied to me, and I was afforded greater comforts than I am used to when free. I have not been able to understand so much excitement and disturbance that followed my detention. It is not Satyagraha. It is worse than Duragraha.

Those who join Satyagrahi demonstrations are bound at all hazards to refrain from violence, not to throw stones or in any way whatsoever to injure anybody. But in Bombay we have been throwing stones. We have obstructed tramcars by putting obstacles in the way. This is not Satyagraha.

We have demanded the release of about 50 men who have been arrested for committing deeds of violence Our duty is quietly to submit to being arrested. It is a breach of religion or duty to endeavour to secure the release of those who have committed deeds ofviolence. We are not therefore justified on any grounds whatsoever for demanding the release of those who have been arrested.

I have been asked whether a Satyagrahi is liable for the results that follow from that movement. I have replied that they are. I therefore wish to suggest that if we cannot conduct this movement without the slightest violence from our side, the movement might have to be abandoned or it may be necessary to give it a different and still more restricted shape. It may be necessary to go even many steps further. The time may come for me to offer Satyagraha against ourselves.

I would not deem it a disgrace that we die. I shall be painted to hear of the death of a Satyagrahi. But I shall consider it to be a proper sacrifice given for the sake of the struggle. But if those who are not Satyagrahis, who have not joined the movement, who are even against it, receive any injury at all, every Satyagrahi will be responsible for that sinful injury. My responsibility will be a million times heavier. I have embarked upon the struggle with a due sense of such responsibility.

I have even just heard that some Englishmen have been injured. Some may have even died from such injuries. If so, it would be a great blot upon Satyagraha. For me Englishmen too are our bretheren. We can have nothing against them. And for me sins such as I have described are simply unbearable.

But I know how to offer Satyagraha against ourselves as against the rulers. What kind of Satyagraha can I offer against ourselves on such occasions? What penance can I do for such sins? The Satyagraha and the penance I can conceive can only be one and that is for me to fast and if need be by so doing to give up this body and thus to prove the truth of Satyagraha.

I appeal to you that you will all quietly disperse, keep the peace and even refrain from acts that may in any way bring disgrace upon the people of Bombay.

We need not consider the conduct of the police, nor is this any occasion for such consideration. We are beholden to H. E. the Governor and the Police for the entire absence of rifle fire or gun-fire. But the one thing to be remembered is that we should learn how to observe perfect peace and how to undergo intelligent suffering. Without this there is no Satyagraha.

DISTURBANCES AT AMRITSAR

FOUR EUROPEANS KILLED IN MELA

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 11.

The following is an account given in to-day's "Civil and Military Gazette" regarding the disturbances at Amritsar:—

"So far as we can ascertain the excitement was occasioned by the arrest of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Mr. Satya Pal, two men against whom a notice was recently served under the Defence of India Act. A large mob collected in the city and made for the civil station. The mob proceeded towards the railway station where they attacked a European guard, named Robinson, an ex-soldier, who was working as loading inspector at the goods yards. Robinson was beaten to death with lathi blows. The stationmaster and the rest of the staff who attempted to check the rioters, had to retire. The mob set fire to a part of the outward goods shed. Just at that time a troops train happened to come into the station, with a Gurkha regiment on board. The Gurkhas were quickly detrained and they effectively protected the station buildings against the rioters.

The latter proceeded to cut the telegraph wires and made attempts to cut the railway on both the Jullunder and the Pathankot lines by burning the sleepers and the mail train was delayed for some hours in the civil station. Even more serious damage was done by the mob.

The Town Hall, the telegraph office and the National Bank buildings were wrecked and in the case of the last named, two European officials of the bank, Mr. Stewart, Agent, and Mr. Scott, Accountant, were murdered. The Chartered and Alliance Bank buildings were also wrecked and Mr. G. N. Thomson. Agent of the latter bank, was murdered. The mob was eventually driven out of the civil station baek into the city by troops from the Fort and the police communication between Amritsar and Lahore remained cut from twelve to four and again for a short time fro about 6 p.m.

The small station of Bagtanwala on the Amritsar-Patti line was wrecked by the mob. Mr. Kitchin, Commissioner, and Mr. Donald, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, left Lahore for Amritsar by motor. As soon as the first news of the trouble was received additional troops were all sent from Jullunder and Lahore and late in the evening news was received that order had been restored."

MONSTER MEETING AT DELHI

LEADERS' APPEAL TO THE POPULACE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 10.

The second monster demonstration of the week which was held in Daryagunj under Doctor Abdur Rahman's presidentship this evening was attended by 70,000 people and addressed from four platforms. The following resolutions were passed.

(1) This mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi calls upon every Indian to do his duty by his country and following the noble and inspiring example set by Mahatma Gandhi at Palwal, seek the withdrawal of the Rowlatt legislation or his own imprisonment.

(2) This mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi calls upon Doctors Saifuddin, Kitchlew and Satyapal, Swami Anubhavanand, Pundit Katoomull and Mr. Dinanath of Amritsar and Mr. Habibshah of Lahore to take the Satyagraha vow and break the order passed against them under the Defence of India Act by the Government of the Punjab resolutions.

The Chairman announced that the texts of the Hindu-Muslim unity and the Swadeshi vows, prepared by Mahatma Gandhiji not having been received, another meeting would be called for explaining them later on. The public determined to continue *hartal* until Mahatmaji is allowed to visit them but the Chairman and all the speakers advised and appealed to the audience to open the shops to-morrow. The day passed peacefully in spite of the exhibition of armed force.

MR. GANDHI'S ARRIVAL AND AFTER.

MEETING AT CHOWPATI

ANUNPRECEDENTED GATHERING

As soon as it became generally known that Mr. Gandhi had returned to Bombay safe and sound many of the shops on the Girgaum and other roads were opened. These were closed since the morning, but since the object, for which they had been shut down was attained, there was no longer any reason for continuing the "*hartal*."

The Police Court Bar at the Esplanade Police Court have decided to take no more fresh cases for Saturday. Of course, those cases which were fixed long ago for hearing to-day will go on, but no fresh briefs will be accepted.

As soon as Mr. Gandhi arrived in Bombay, a procession started from Bhuleshwar in motor cars, with Mr. Gandhi in the van. The cars went from Bhuleshwar to Pydhoni, Null Bazar and then to Abdul Rehman Street, and when the people saw Mr. Gandhi the crowd was placated and very pathetic scenes were observed of the attachment and love of the people for the great man. People gave fresh proofs here of their awakening to the new possibilities which Satyagraha had laid open before them. The procession was, however, marked by an unfortunate incident in Abdul Rahman Street. As the people came surging round Mr. Gandhi's car there was a crowd and the Police and the Military charged them. Unnecessary and uncalled for force was used by the Military and people were beaten back at the point of lances and many people have been, it is stated injured in this assault. It was an uncalled-for exhibition of force. Scores of people were trampled down under the feet of horses. Many people were also injured by the baton charges in the melee, and it was a pitiable scene.

MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

In the evening a grand meeting was held on the Chowpatty Sands, previous permission of the Police Commissioner having been taken for the purpose. The other meetings at Shantaram's Chawl and French Bridge were cancelled. The Chowpatty meeting had three platforms erected on an eminence the people sitting on the sands. We have had during the recent agitations, both against Lord Willingdon's memorial and Satyagraha, many previous records of mass meetings broken, and it has become rather tribe to say that this and that meeting was the biggest held in Bombay. But without the least exaggeration it could be said that yesterday's meeting on the Chowpatty Sands was unique and the numbers were unprecedented. Modest estimates put down the crowd at over one lakh and a half, but as we have said it is difficult to state the exact figure in such vast record-breaking assemblies. If anything there were more people yesterday than on Satyagraha Day. People had come and sat down on the sands long before the time fixed for the meeting patiently waiting for the speakers to commence. The crowd was a cosmopolitan one—Hindus and Mahomedans being probably in equal numbers, the other communities also contributing their quota to make the number a record one even in this city of large meetings. The business did not commence before seven o'clock, and it tells much for the patience of the people when it is stated that some of them were sitting there in the hot sun for more than three hours on end. The whole Sandhurst Bridge was full of people and it was a sea of humanity from one end to the other of the bridge.

Contrary to expectations there was only one speaker and that was Mr. M. K. Gandhi. His message to the people was read from the different platforms by different people, and the meeting commenced and finished with his speech. On the platform, supporting Mr. Gandhi, were Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mrs. Surojini Naidu. Mr. Gandhi's speech delivered, the meeting came to an end.

A WONDERFUL SIGHT.

It was a wonderful sight to see them. The balconies and the windows and every point of vantage was full of people. In fact the whole Sandhurst Bridge was a mass of humanity, swaying hither and thither. If the meeting is any sort of index to the temper of the people, those who have eyes to see, must no doubt have realised the depth of the feeling. One thing must be said here that the very police which was so truculent at Pydhownie and Abdur Rahman Street was in a chastened mood. Order of any sort it was impossible to keep but in the absence of any organised disorder on the part of the authorities, the people, who are always a long suffering lot in such circumstances, kept perfect silence and order throughout. Had it not been for the untoward happenings at Pydhoni the day would and should have passed without any hitch.

In another column we publish the speech delivered by Mr. Gandhi.

HARTAL AT DELHI.

STILL CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 11.

The strike still continues in spite of exhortations of leaders of Satyagraha movement. No untoward incident has happened so far. The usual police precautions are taken.

SCENES IN BOMBAY.

CROWDS CHARGED BY POLICE.

CALM RESTORED.

Friday was an eventful day for the City, and business was almost at a standstill. Signs were not wanting that there was something in the air, and the principal markets in the city—Mangaldas, Moolji Jetha, and Morarji Goculdas, Jhaveri Bazaar, Cotton Market—were closed for the day from the early morning. Except in the Fort, where most of the shops were open, the business area courting round the Crawford Market was closed down. As one passed down the Hornby Road he could see that there was something unusual taking place in the city, which had stirred the heart of people to the quick as it had never before done. Groups might be seen standing here and there enquiring for news about Mahatma Gandhiji—his whereabouts, whether he was free or under arrest, and when he was expected back in the city—but the scanty details so far to have made them no wiser.

STOPPAGE OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

In the Abdul Rehman Street, business was entirely suspended, and the shop-keepers and their assistants could be seen loitering before their shops. All vehicular traffic along Abdul Rehman and Sheik Memon Streets, and also on the Kalbadevi Road, was impossible. The people used to persuade the men riding both in trams and victorias to get down, and this great persuasion was quite enough to empty all sorts of vehicles. On the Kalbadevi Road, the Sheik Memon Street and the Abdul Rehman Street, there were long queues of empty cars seen standing still, unable to pass either way. Some of the more truculent of the people had placed cobble stones, and pieces of stones which were ready at hand from the side of the road which was under repairs, also pieces of wood or any other impediments that came handy, on the tram rails, and it was no use trying to take a tram car over them. The tramway traffic, except on the main arterial roads, was not moving, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to keep the roads clear.

THE STORM CENTRE.

The storm centre was, however, Pydhonie, and the mahomedan element predominated there, although there were among the Hindus, Marwadis, Sindhis, and up-country Bhayyas. At the Pydhonie Police Chowki, there were Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Mr. S. R. Khairaz and a couple of Honorary Magistrates ready for all eventualities. A large force of policemen was present here, and wild rumours were floating about the city, that some men had been shot here in the morning. There could be no doubt, however, that the crowd was in an ugly mood, and there were constant shouts of "Gandhiji ki Jai", etc. Mr. Setalvad tried to temporise with the men and asked them to disperse quietly, but they would not. There was some reason for this anger, for a number of persons had been arrested by the police for demonstrating There was a large crowd in the Pydhonie Mosque, perhaps assembled there for their Friday prayers, and it was packed. Here in Pydhonie, where some five roads meet and form a sort of circle, it is a tram junction,—the crowd used to persuade the people to get down.

ARREST OF INNOCENT PERSONS.

It happened that sometimes in the general rush, many innocent persons were arrested by the police and taken to the Police Station. There were many baton charges during the day The men were armed with bamboo bludgeons and these were used by the police freely on the heads of the crowd. There was such a charge by the police at about 1 p.m., and the organised and well-armed minions of authority scattered the crowd helter-skelter with a liberal use of their bamboo sticks. There was something which smacked of ferocity, as the people were belaboured and heads broken. The crowd ran pell-mell, seized with a panic, and the infantry as well as the cavalry went after them with a will. Granting that the crowd was a bold one, there was, it is generally believed, no necessity for such a harsh use of force, as, except in the gullies near the Abdul Rehman Street there was very little stone-throwing and the demonstration was confined to shouting out the name of Gandhi and persuading the people in the tram cars and victorias to get down.

There is not the least doubt that if there were saner heads among the police, they might have done, much to curb the crowd, although it must be stated that the tramway traffic on account of the blocking of the path, by the more rowdy of the crowd, with stones and other obstructions, in the Abdul Rehman Street and Nagdevi Street had been entirely put a stop to.

MANY TRAMPLED ON.

Many men fell on the roads during the 1 p.m., bamboo-charge and many were trampled under feet. Men and children, Hindus and Mahomedans, were chased into the gullies and the by-lanes by an infuriated police. When the roads were cleared a number of topis, umbrellas, and footwear could be seen lying about. The police took full advantage of the want of shelters, and closed shops here to belabour the crowd, and it is too early to say how many were injured, seriously or otherwise. After some fifteen minutes the crowd again gathered in the same place, but by that time the military were requisitioned. A squadron of lancers dashed by to the Head Police Office and was kept there ready for all eventualities. A company of Indian soldiers was also picketed there after this.

REPEATED BATON CHARGES AND ARRESTS.

Later on at about 2 p.m., there were several baton charges in Janjiker Street, off

(Continued on page 10.)

SERIOUS SITUATION IN AHMEDABAD.

TWO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BURNT.

REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Government of Bombay about the situation in Ahmedabad.

Official information has been received from Ahmedabad that two Government Buildings have been burnt in Ahmedabad City. There was a conflict with the Police this morning which resulted with slight loss of life. City now is picketted and patrolled by military forces and all is quiet.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK IN LAHORE.

TRAIN SERVICE SUSPENDED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 10.

A message despatched from Lahore late last night says:—

Following the trouble at Amritsar serious outbreaks occurred this evening in Lahore. Women and children were all removed to the Government House, while police and cavalry pushed back the rioters. Train service was suspended and the Indian Defence Force called out. Although matters are quieter and women and children have returned to their bungalows the situation is still serious and troops will be out for the night least. Some casualties have occurred.

CONTINUATION OF STRIKE AT LAHORE.

ARMED POLICE GUARDING THE CITY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 11

The strike in Lahore continues, and all the shops are closed. The entire business is suspended. The Deputy Commissioner has published a notice, which is being distributed broadcast, that the people should form no processions, and if they do so, they will be forcibly dispersed. Armed police, cavalry, and soldiers are guarding the city. British soldiers with bayonets are guarding the Government Telegraph Office and the Bank of Bengal. Armoured motors-cars are waiting in the High Court.

Further enquiry made into the tragedy of yesterday night shows that the crowd that collected at the Mall, near O'Dwyer Soldiers' Club, consisted of three or four hundred people, mostly young men and boys, the major portion of the crowd having gone back towards the city. They were making demonstrations, and, it is said, did not disperse in spite of the repeated requests, when an order to fire was given. Another collision with the police took place at the Lahore Gate where also the crowd was asked to disperse, but on their not carrying out the order, it was fired at, and several were wounded.

So far as is known two men have died and eight or ten are wounded. Enquiries made from Indian doctors, who rendered immediate assistance to the wounded, show that several have been wounded in the abdomen and thigh. One was wounded in the jaw and tongue, and one or two in the arm. After the tragedy an aeroplane was seen flying at half past ten yesterday night, making circles over the city. This morning also an aeroplane made several circles over the city. Most of the colleges are closed, and excitement prevails throughout the city.

AT AMRITSAR.

No telegraphic messages are coming from Amritsar, but people coming from the place by train are giving harrowing details of the tragedy. The reports are conflicting, and different people are giving different versions, but all go to show that things are very serious there, many people being killed and wonded.

It is also alleged that the National Bank of India, Ltd., at Amritsar has been burnt down.

DELHI INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 11.

As a mark of mourning and indignation at the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi there was *hartar* in the city even to-day. Every thing passed off quietly. In the evening a mass meeting of the citizens passed the following resolution.

This meeting of the citizens of Delhi protests against the investigation instituted by the Delhi executive of the incidents of March 30th on the ground that being a party to the destructions of lives of harmless people and wounding of innocent citizens they can not by any principle of justice and equity be allowed to sit as judges on their own actions. The meeting, however, invites the Imperial Government to depute a few officers from outside the Delhi province in order to cooperate with the non-official commission appointed by the people of Delhi for the investigation of the causes that led to the tragedy.

DICTATION OF DELHI MESSAGES FROM SIMLA.

MR. BOSE'S LETTER TO MR. DESAI.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 10.

In connection with Mr. Desai's recent telegram to the Press from Delhi regarding the alleged incorrect reports of the riot at Delhi on Sunday the 30th March from the Associated Press, Mr. A. Bose, who telegraphed on behalf of the Associated Press, has sent the following letter dated Delhi 8th April to Mr. Desai.

I find you have sent a report to some papers totally misrepresenting a private conversation I had with you and a few of my friends the other day. You have said that a portion of the account was dictated from Simla. This is totally false. Nothing was dictated from Simla and I never said anything to that effect. All that I said was that I was no longer working in the Associated Press though I often did some work for them. As I did not know if the correspondent of the Agency was here so I could not make sure, if I would send any report about the disturbance. On Monday I was requested by Mr. Roy on the telephone to send a detailed account and as I had no time I practically copied the report which appeared in the "Morning Post."

If you had any experience of newspaper work you would have known that this is often done by reporters and they always work in collaboration with each other. You accused me of having sent an incorrect report and especially objected to the telegram in which it was said that only two were killed and one wounded to which I replied that that telegram was not sent by me.

As for my report, I did not think it was incorrect, but if there was any mistake in it I was quite prepared to correct it. I read to you the portion which was sent by me but you said nothing. I never expected that you would report to the Press what transpired privately amongst friends. What is worse, you have distorted the whole thing.

THE DELHI TRAGEDY.

AMRAOTI CITIZENS' SYMPATHY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, April 11.

A monster public meeting was held on Wednesday last under the auspices of the local Home Rule League, and the Provincial Congress Committee, Berar, to condemn the ungenerous and unmanly behaviour of the Delhi authorities in firing the armless innocent citizens of the Metropolis without the least provocation and to congratulate Swami Shraddhanand and the Delhi people on their admirably peaceful conduct when exposed to volleys of gunfire. Mr. Shevde presided.

Resolutions were moved, seconded and supported by Messrs. Babasaheb Kharparde, Vyas, Khamgaon and Wamanrao Joshi condoling the bereived parents and relatives of the gallant martyrs of the memorable day killed by bullets of the soldiers for whose arms they had many a time prayed for victory. The audience was moved deeply when at the opening Doctor Varadpande briefly narrated the incidents of mournful tragedy.

The Satyagraha movement is graining ground and a branch of the Satyagraha Sabha is going to be shortly formed under the presidentship of Wamanrao Joshi.

READING OF PROSCRIBED LITERATURE AT NARODA

(From a Correspondent.)

NARODA, April 10.

At a mass meeting of the inhabitants of Naroda, Mr. Mulchand G. Bhagat of Ahmedabad read Mahatma Gandhiji's recently published booklet "Hind Swarajya" and explained the Satyagraha movement on the Rama Navami holiday. The audience and especially old men and women were greatly pleased with the problem of self-government as preached in the book and were asking for the book at any cost. Great interest was created in the so-called illiterate farmers and peasantry and the meeting terminated with shouts of Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-Jai, Satyagraha-ki-Jai, and Bande Mataram. Protests meetings were held in Prantij, Dhandhuka, Viramgam, Chaloda, Valad, Narodad and Bareja on the Black Sunday as suggested by Mahatma Gandhiji.

SATYAGRAHA AND ANARCHICAL MOVEMENT!

"PIONEER'S" OUTBURSTS,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

The "Pioneer" writes:—

The time for make-believe and for seeking to placate the implacable has gone by Mr. Gandhi may be honest and sincere, but there are men behind him whose sole aim appears to be to make Government impossible. Forces of disorder are abroad and their pretensions are daily becoming more intolerable. It is therefore, the duty of Government to act and for all Indians to cooperate loyally and openly with Government in the task of putting an end to a movement which is anarchical in its inception and is fraught with grave danger both to all law abiding citizens and the future prosperity of this country.

PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 11.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras will be held on Triplicane Beach tomorrow evening in regard to the orders of the Government of India and provincial Governments against Mr. Gandhi

Another public meeting will be held in the same place on the 14th evening to protest against the restrictive orders under the Defence of India Act and to congratulate Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah on their having resigned their seats in the Indian Legislative Council.

THE DELHI TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—More detailed information has now come to hand regarding the Delhi tragedy and although the actual number of persons killed and wounded has not yet been ascertained, there is no shadow of doubt that the military authorities and those who passed orders to fire have to answer for their action. If the justice is not meted out and if the offenders are not punished to the extreme penalty Providence will see that the culprits are sentenced according to their deserts.

Now coming to the facts one cannot understand the extreme urgency and necessity of opening fire on the public. Apart from the news conveyed through the private sources here is a statement furnished by the Associated Press which distinguished themselves by sending out, as the "Patrika" correctly puts it, "the police version of the affair as their own." After narrating the railway incident the A. P. message dated Delhi March 31st states:—"An altercation took place with the Railway authorities and the Railway police interfered. Two men were arrested and the gates were closed. By that time a few thousand men gathered near the Railway station and the exited mob demanded their release. Afterwards they tried to break open the gate and began to throw brickbats. The Military arrived on the scene; the District Magistrate ordered the crowd to disperse, but the men remaining obstinate soldiers were ordered to fire which resulted in a few casualties." Taking for granted this statement to be correct, it is quite obvious that the general outburst was due to the provokation and exitement caused by the police and the order of the District Magistrate to fire. Now was the affair then so serious and the throwing of the brickbats so severe as to cause deaths and succumbed injuries to the Railway Police or Railway people the order for firing was given? People then shortly afterwards rallied at the Clock Tower and the same A. P. message stated that they "made a rush towards the Town Hall, which was defended by the Military. A volley was again fired and the rioters dispersed." Now at this place there was absolutely no disturbance (excepting the collection of crowd of people) which had any justification for the firing of rifles on the people who had assembled so peacefully. Continuing the same message states:—"As the procession neared the Bank of Bengal a soldier is said to have fired a shot which however did not hit anyone and the procession passed off without any incident." This is the third instance the same evening when military people commenced firing. without any reasonable thinking. Is not this sufficient to prove that the military and the officials took the law into their own hands by firing as they pleased thinking they were the sole masters of Delhi and that their decision will not be challenged or questioned by anyone irrespective of deaths?

The incident is not one of an ordinary nature ad the country demands complete and satisfactory explanation from the Government of India. It is the usual procedure that if it is essentially necessary to open fire on the rioters, the first shots are to be fired in the air, and then only with great hesitation and great cautiousness they have to fire on the legs, but at Delhi we are told the shots were fired on the abdomen and heads. The Officials in Delhi may well be pleased that they were able to disperse the people by killing and wounding many of them, but is this the bravery in using armed force against solo force?

If the statement be true that the action of those who wanted the shopkeepers to close their shops against their will it was certainly not justified, but the justification of shooting people without any grave reason does not arise we hope the non-official committee will publish its report at a very early date for submission before Government. The credit of British administration in this country is at stake and it watches with grave interest what action the Government of India intend taking in this matter.

We have had another incident of Karachi which happened yesterday in observing the solemn day and to compare same with the Delhi tragedy. Yesterday at noon at about 5 there was some altercation between the police and the people near the Napier Road and although there was no particular reason for police to interfere and act in the manner they have done, they arrested two people but immediately the higher authorities were summoned, the D. S. P. and the Collector having arrived at the scene at once ordered the arrested men to be released as the people demanded. There was a crowd of about 20 to 25 thousand men collected then and what would have been the consequences had the police held their "prestige" in not releasing the men? But if we have officials of the type whom we come into contact with and who endeavour to take the people into their confidence, then there is no fear for any trouble, breach of peace, or disturbances. It is very easy to close shops in a city like Hyderabad, Sukkur or Shikarpur where generally one or two nations trade but to see the shops closed in a city like Karachi where cosmopolitan communities trade is a most notable event. Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, Borahs, Memons, Iranis, all had closed their shops and one who could not expect the whole of the Elphinstone Street which is known as the English Bazaar and where with the exception of five or six English shops all are Indian shops, were entirely closed. In a place like such and when all the business was closed and when nearly fifty thousand people took part in the procession and meeting during the day, what would have been the result had police or military shown their bravery by moving with the people with open bayonets. But this was all absent in Karachi and everything passed off peacefully. Credit must be given where credit is due.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi, April 7.

SCENES IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 9.)

Abdul Rehman Street and many arrests were made. Stones were thrown at the police in this section and many heads in the crowd were also broken. In the Abdul Rehman Street, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was present with Mr. F. C. Griffiths, the Police Commissioner, and there was a military picket placed there. A large number of persons have been arrested, but the exact number cannot be stated. Some say they are more than 75, but it is difficult to get at the correct figure.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS.

No better proof could be found to support the statement that indiscriminate arrests were made than the following. A Parsi gentleman, Mr. Homi Ardeshir Dalal, came to Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, as he was standing at the Pydhoni Police Station, and complained to him, as a Purdeshi was brought to him under arrest, that the man had been innocent and that he was going along the road quietly, and that he had taken no part in any sort of demonstration But all that was of no avail, as the man had a stick in his hand, which these men generally carry in their hands, and that was quite enough. Mr. Dalal also complained bitterly of unnecessary force used by the Police and of innocent persons arrested.

PERMISSION FOR HOLDING MEETING ALLOWED.

At about 2-25, Mr. Umar Sobani came to Mr. Griffiths and asked his permission to hold a meeting on the Chowpatty sands, as Mr. Gandhi had arrived in Bombay and was going to attend the meeting himself. The permission was readily given provided the meeting was going to be an orderly one.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From early morning on Friday a big crowd gathered together at Abdul Rehman Street and Pydhownie, the scene of unrest the previous night. The crowd consisted of mehtas of cloth markets, clerks of the shops of the market and surrounding districts and also other townspeople, both Hindus and Mahomedans. All of them showed their anxiety about Mahatma Gandhi. As the day advanced the crowd grew bigger and bigger and swelled to several thousands. All of them wanted to know what had happened to Mr. Gandhi, or where he had been spirited away. Some of the crowd, in their zeal to observe the day as one of "hartal", on seeing the people travelling in trams tried to persuade passengers to alight. Some pelted stones on cars, specially those passing through Abdul Rehman Street, and passengers, got down. The tram traffic in Abdul Rehman Street and also Jambuli Street, and Falkland Road was therefore entirely suspended for a few hours. Some of the crowd in order to ensure the entire stoppage of tram traffic then put some stones and logs of wood on the tram traction at Abdul Rehman Street.

A squad of Indian troops that was stationed at the Pydhonie Police Station then began to push the crowd back and with the help of batons drove back the crowd to lanes and bye-lanes or into adjoining shops. Some of the crowd when beaten back, received injuries. The mounted sowars were active and seen galloping on horses right and left, and even going to the length of letting the horses prance on the foot-paths. Many of the helpless crowd in the stampede got bad bruises and a child is also said to have been badly injured in the medley. This charge by the sowars infuriated the crowd who began to give vent to their feelings by throwing missiles in larger number. The police in trying to overawe the multitude then began to arrest a number of the crowd and the number of the men thus locked up in the Pydhonie Police Station was about three to five dozen. This move on the part of the police rather appeared to steel the hearts of the concourse to remain firm and undergo all trials in holding a demonstration. Two persons from among the crowd whom the police suspected of being the ringleaders were marched off to the Police Headquarters at the Crawford Market.

GLAD TIDINGS.

At about 1 p.m., the welcome news was broken to the impatient crowd near Pydhonie by some prominent Home Rulers who came there specially in motors and announced that Mahatma Gandhi had been released, and had returned to Bombay by the Punjab Mail train, and alighted at Marine Lines Station, about an hour before. The delight of the crowd, on hearing this, good tidings knew no bounds. Mr. Umer Sobani, Mr. Narandas Jethmal and others announced the news, and immediately the ecstatic joy of the multitude found expression in the deafening cries of "Mahatma Gandhiji-ki jai", "Hindu-Mussalman-ki jai." This news, coupled with the request of the Home Rule leaders to disperse and go home and attend the evening meeting, where Mr. Gandhi was to be present, produced the desired effect. Quite a number dispersed soon after, while still many preferred to stay till the persons confined in the lock-up were released.

MR. GANDHI'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Gandhi was brought to Bombay by the Northern Express and he alighted at Marine Lines where the train stopped on account of some mistake in signaling at 1 p.m. He was accompanied by a police officer from Swari Madhopore who told him, at about 12 noon that his duty would end when Mr. Gandhi reached Bombay. After getting down from the train at Marine Lines he motored to his residence at Gamdevi. It needs be mentioned that the same officer told Mr. Gandhi at Sawari Madhopore that he had orders to take him (Mr. Gandhi) to Bombay and then hand him over to the charge of the Bombay Police Commissioner.

The Satyagraha propoganda work was carried on as usual yesterday, the only special feature being that the life of Mustafa Kamel Pasha was published in the form of a hand-written booklet in Gujarati by Mahatma Gandhi. A large number of copies was sold. Mr. Jamnadas and Mrs. Anusnabai Sarabhai were selling other proscribed books all over the city.

MILL-STORES AND CHHMICALS MARKETS CLOSED.

Owing to Mahatma Gandhiji being arrested all mill-stores offices were closed in order to express their sympathy with the Satyagrah movement started by Mahatma Gandhiji. The offices are expected to reopen tomorrow.

MRS BESANT ON MR. GANDHI'S ARREST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Mrs. Besant who is now in Calcutta has sent the following message to "New India":

Mr. Gandhi has been arrested not for selling proscribed literature but for disobeying orders under the Defence of India Act not to go to Delhi, nor to the Punjab, and to restrict himself to Bombay In Bombay he desired Satyagrahis not to grieve when any one of them was arrested as they courted imprisonment. Not being a Satyagrahi I may be permitted to say that I grieve profoundly over his arrest and pray with all my heart that his followers may not resent his arrest by breaking their vow of abstention from all violence. With Mr. Gandhi's disappearance, all good citizen share a double duty in maintaining calm and preserving good order.

MILITARY AND BOMBAY CROWD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you very much to insert the following lines.

On hearing that some trouble was impending near Pydhownie, I went down there with a couple of friends. As we were passing along Abdul Rehman Street, we saw a few people coming from the opposite direction with a big poster on which were written some words of advice from Mahatma Gandhiji's message and the carriers of the poster were also shouting down the people not to create any kind of disturbance. Meanwhile a crowd gathered round them eagerly seeking information as to whether Mahatmaji had returned to Bombay. Seeing this innocent crowd a European military officer gave orders to about a dozen mounted sepoys to charge whereupon the people dispersed, but before they could take shelter in one or other of the side streets a few of them were trampled down under the feet of the charging and infuriated horses. This was the spectacle that presented itself to us not many yards from the entrance to the Abdul Rehman Street.

As we proceeded further, we found, in several places, mounted sepoys charging the passers by all along the street. If some of our sceptic friends, who in speaking of the Delhi tragedy hold the view that brickbats should inevitably be replied by bullets, had taken the trouble to walk down to Pydhownie this afternoon, I am sure, the spectacle of unprovoked, and gratuitous display of military force would have convinced them of the truth of Swami Shraddhanandji's statement of the Delhi event. However, it is too much to expect of them.

All the same it is to be very much regretted that with the Delhi experience so fresh, the officials should not have thought better in the matter.—Yours, etc.

U. S. RAV.

THE LANCERS' CHARGE AT PYDHOWNI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was at Pydhoni coming from J. J. Hospital when Mr. Ghandhi was given an ovation by the people near the police station at about 3 or 3-15 p.m.

People were cheering Mr. Gandhi and his party who advised them to go home. Very many were returning, but all at once, they found themselves charged by the Lancers. I was just then opposite Bori-Building. To me the charge seemed quite provocative. People were overcome with joy and were dispersing themselves into side lanes. If the first charge was made probably under some wrong impression, why where there a second and third charge as well?

Why were Lancers let loose at break neck speed at thousands of people crowded into Abdul Rehman Street. This was done not once but twice over

I enclose my card for your information.—Yours, etc.

A PARSI.

BLACK SUNDAY AT WAI.

(From a Correspondent.)

The 6th of April was observed at Wai according to the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi. The morning dawned with an atmosphere of mourning. All shops of Hindus and Mussalmans were closed throughout the day and all business suspended in memory of those killed and wounded in the last Delhi tragedy. In the evening an unusually crowded public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. M. V. Kathawate, retired First Class Sub-Judge and Hon. First Class Magistrate passed resolutions expressing regret at the Governments action in passing the Rowlatt Act in the face of the public opinion and the unanimous opposition of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council and requesting the Secretary of State for India to withhold his assent to such an unpopular act of legislature.

At night the people again assembled for a Hari Kirtan in which Dr. Patwardhan preached Satyagraha by citing the example of Prahlad and terminated the whole day's proceedings by a prayer to the Almighty.

VIGOROUS SATYAGRAHA PROPAGANDA.

SALE OF PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

The following is a further list of Satyagrahis who have sold the copies of proscribed literature and the amount realised by them individually:—

Tapidas Sanghvi	...	1	12 0
Bhagwandas Vithaldas	...	6	10 0
Morarji Karsandas	...	2	9 0
M. Sanaiya	...	0	8 0
Narandas Hiralal	...	1	0 0
Naranji Purshottam	...	4	8 0
Gatoolal Damodardas	...	3	2 0
Mangaldas Manikchram	...	2	3 0
Govindji Pragmal	...	0	8 0
Ishwarlal Jageshwar	...	3	4 0
Kakalbhai B. Vakil	...	4	11 0
Prabhashankar B. Oza	...	0	15 0
V. L. Setlr	...	4	2 0
Motilal S. Sharma	...	7	5 0
Nanabhai P. Shroff	...	3	11 0
Venilal Desai	...	1	14 0
Vithaldas M. Virajiani	...	0	5 0
D. H. Chadasamaa	...	1	11 0
Keshvlal Panachand	...	7	0 0
Tulsidas Shamji	...	2	4 0
Nanalal Pravabanker	...	2	0 0
Lalji Kalidas	...	2	14 0
Manilal Waghji Doctor	...	11	9 6
Damodar Karsandas	...	1	15 0
Doolabdas Kalljindass	...	0	15 0
Mooljhanker Mayaram	...	2	9 0
Nayaji Anersinghji	...	2	3 0
Navalchand Amerchand	...	8	6 0
Navanji Purshottam	...	1	3 0
B. B. Desait	...	1	4 0
Sivlal Purshottam	...	2	13 0
Nanalal R. Joshi	...	1	8 0
Nagadas Sunderji	...	4	0 0
B. B. Desai	...	2	0 0
B. R. Trilokeker	...	2	12 0
R. N. Bapasola	...	2	2 3
Girjashanker Nanalal	...	1	14 0
Amratlal Raichand	...	4	2 0
G. B. Velker	...	5	4 0
Popatlal Shiraj	...	1	2 0
Ishwarlal L. Desai and H. Shah		5	0 0
M. M. Kapadia	...	4	7 0
Manyshanker Jageshwar	...	8	3 6
Ranchoodas Damodar	...	10	4 0
Jamnadas Garidhardas	...	1	9 9
Acabhai C. Amin	...	1	0 0
Taralal Mohanlal	...	3	10 0
V. P. Ramani	...	1	5 6
Naranji Ramji	...	8	4 0
B. S. Karmarkar	...	1	9 0
V. P Gagpurkar	...	1	8 0
Shamji Hirji	...	1	1 0
Mansookhram Lakhmiram	...	2	9 0
Lalji Kallianji	...	6	2 0
Bhoopatrai Harjivan	...	1	9 0
Chunnilal D. Gandhi and his friends as donation	...	5	0 0
M. K. Budha	...	5	10 0
K. M. Khandwala	...	2	6 3
(Through S. G. Banker) as as donation	...	25	0 0
S. G. Banker	...	28	2 0
Popatlal P. Khandolia	...	1	14 0
Lalji Kallianji	...	0	4 0
Gaunpatrao Bapuji Velkar	...	4	3 0
Govindji Nathubhai	...	4	13 0
M. B. Amin	...	1	8 3
Oodhavji Laxmidas Thakkar	...	4	12 0
Krishna Abaji	...	2	4 0
Vitthalrai N. Pandya	...	1	4 0
Bhailal Chunilal	...	1	12 0
Chaganlal D. Upadyaya	...	1	8 0
Keshavlal Amthalal	...	9	0 0
Girdharlal Sackalchand	...	2	9 0
D. C. Maniar	...	8	0 0
Narandas Girdhardas	...	3	3 6
Batilal Kuberkas	...	6	13 0
Jamnadas M. Mehta	...	27	7 6
Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey	...	36	7 6
	Total	251	10 6

DELENU'S VIOLATION OF INTERNMENT ORDER.

SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The Midnapore Special Tribunal has delivered judgment in the case in which a detenu, Hemendra Chundra Amin of Deesa, was charged with violating the direction of the Government internment order, prohibiting him from leaving the limits of Anugram, his place of internment. The Tribunal found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5, or, in default, one week's additional imprisonment.

"HARTAL" AT SANAND

A meeting of the citizens of Sanand held on Sunday under the presidentship of Swamishree Rewanaradaji, the chief speaker being Satyagrahi Manilal Vallavabhai Kothari, entered a strong protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Bill No. 2, and considered this day as a day of humiliation and prayer and passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Sanand solemnly declares that the passing of one of the Rowlatt Bills is quite against the principles of freedom and justice, is destructive of the elementary rights of citizenship, expresses its deep sorrow and respectfully urges His Majesty to repeal it considering the public feeling".

Hartal was observed throughout the city.

EGYPTIAA SITUATION.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S PROCLAMATION.

DEPUTATION OF MINISTERS INVITED TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 11.

In the House of Commons replying to a question regarding the situation in Egypt, Mr. Harmsworth stated that General Allenby had issued a proclamation stating that as order had in a great measure been restored, Egyptians wishing to leave the country would be free to do so. Mr. Harmsworth stated that he understood that a Ministry was now being formed and that a deputation of Ministers would visit England in response to the invitation already twice given by the British Government.

Replying to Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. Harmsworth said he understood that General Allenby's proclamation included the permission to come to England for persons originally debarred from so doing.

EGYPTIAN DISTURBANCE.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 11.

A telegram form Cairo, dated March 27th, says, the Egyptian leaders have appealed to the Egyptians to abstain from outrage, to keep within law and not to place obstacles in the way of those lawfully serving their country. They have also appealed to the notables and influential people to do all in their power to prevent anything that might lead to the injury of the country.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S PROCLAMATION.

PROMISES ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., April 11.

CAIRO.—A communique states that General Allenby is glad to see that the disturbances outrages and destruction of property have largely subsided. He reiterates his promise to enquire impartially into all the grievances and urges all responsible and patriotic Egyptians to state the steps necessary to restore tranquility and content.

On April 1st General Allenby issued a proclamation stating that as it has been impossible to pass the budget he orders the estimates of the budgetary receipts and expenditure for 1919-20 to be fixed at 28,850,000 Egyptian pounds each and authorises th Government to act as if the budget had been passed.

BAVARIAN GOVT. GOES TO NUREMBERG.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., April 10.

BERLIN.—The Bavarian Government has gone to Nuremberg. Hoffman, the Premier, announced that Government had not retired, but had merely transferred its seat from Munich. Social Democratic parties, which are still sitting at Nuremberg, voted yesterday by 42 votes to 8 against a Soviet Republic.

Newspapers in Berlin are of opinion that a crisis has reached a trial of strength between North and South Bavaria, also between Communists with the Independents and the Majority Socialists. Sanguinary collisions are anticipated.

A telegram from Copenhagen points out that the Bavarian Government is non-existent, as at least two Government members, Simon and Unterleitner, have joined the Soviet movement, being included in the provisional list of People's Commissaries with Tuemlon, Segitz and others.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

COL. KINGSCOTE BEATS MR. MELLET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

In the first round of the Queen's Club Covered Court Championships (Singles) Colonel A. R. F. Kingscote to-day beat Mr. D. H. Mellet (Natal Champion) 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

CHINESE DISTURBANCE AT MURMANSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., April 11.

A British North Russia official says:—A disturbance by Chinese workmen at Murmansk on April 7th was soon put down and the majority of the rioters arrested. Two attacks south of Segeja were repulsed. North Russian troops occupied Gapnavalok on Lake Vigozero, capturing a Bolshevik patrol.

BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

MARSHAL HAIG'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

PROMOTION FROM RANKS BY MERIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 11.

A despatch from Field-Marshal Haig, dated March 21st, describes the advance of the British forces into Germany, the occupation of the Cologne bridgehead and briefly reviews the chief features of the military interest in the operations of the British armies on the west front during the time he has commanded them. He thanks the able and gallant officers who assisted him in his task.

Dealing with the new armies, Fie'd-Marshal Haig says the whole Empire may be proud of the achievement of building up successfully in the very midst of the war the great new armies on more than the Continental scale, capable of beating the best troops of the strongest military nation before the war. "That we were able to accomplish this stupendous task", continued Field-Marshal Haig, "is due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and the splendid work of the Navy, but mainly to the wonderful spirit of the British race everywhere in the world. At the outset the lack of instinctive discipline placed our new troops at a disadvantage, but during the last two years the discipline of all ranks of the new armies, from whatever part of the Empire they came, was excellent. The Universities and the public schools of the Empire again proved that they are unrivalled in the formation of character which is the root of discipline. Not that the Universities and public schools enjoy the monopoly of the qualities which go to make good officers. The British Empire has generally proved sound under the most severe tests and while giving men, whom it would be an honour for any officer to command, it has furnished officers of the highest standard from all ranks of society and from all quarters of the world.

PROMOTION BY MERIT.

Promotion has been entirely by merit and the highest appointments have been open to the humblest provided they had the necessary qualifications of character, skill and knowledge. Many instances could be quoted of men who from civil or comparatively humble occupations have risen to important commands. For example, a school-master, a lawyer, a taxicab-driver and an ex-Sergeant-Major commanded brigades, while an editor commanded a division."

Field-Marshal Haig concludes with a "very warm and sincere acknowledgment of the great debt of all ranks of the armies in France to our kinsmen and kinswomen of the British Empire for their unfailing support by thoughts, prayers and work throughout the long years of war. Their trust and confidence have never wavered and their labours have never ceased. No sacrifices, hardships or privations have been too great provided that thereby the needs of the troops might be adequately supplied."

SOVIET GOVERNMENT NOT LIKELY TO SURVIVE.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNISES HOFFMAN R GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

The latest news regarding the situation in Bavaria indicates that the Soviet Government in Munich may not long survive. It is reported that already dissensions have broken out between the Communists and the Majority Socialists.

The German Government has announced that it recognises the Hoffmann Government and not the Soviet Government of Munich as the supreme authority in Bavaria. Opinion in the Bavarian country districts is divided for and against the Soviet Republic.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITIES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 11.

Replying to a telegram from the members of the House of Commons, concerning indemnities, Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed to Mr. Kennedy Jones:—"My colleagues and I mean to stand faithfully by all the pledges given in the constituencies. We are prepared at any moment to submit to the judgment of Parliament and if necessary to the judgment of the country our efforts loyally to redeem our promises."

SITUATION IN ARCHANGEL SECTOR.

ENEMY PREPARING OFFENSIVE ON RAILWAY FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 11.

A British North Russian communique says in the Archangel sector, it is believed that the enemy is preparing further offensive on the railway front.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights o individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATES TSIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

The total number of signatories to the pledge stand, at 1,536 out of whom 594 are from Bombay and 942 are from the mofussil. This list does not include Karachi names.

BOMBAY.

Girdharlal Dharsey Thakkar
Keshavlal D. Gandhi.
Sivlal Purshottamdas Shah.
Gatulal Damodardas Barfiwala.
Mangaldas Manchharam Modi.
Laxmidas Mangaldas.
Narandas Hiralal Munim.
Pursottam Visram Soni.
Prabhashanker Vageram Dave.
Bhupatrai Hurjivan Pandya.
Girdharlal Sankarchand Shah.
Keshavlal Amthalal Shah.
Venilal Jasraj.
Lalji Kalidas Thakkar.
Popatlal Siraj.
Dharamsey Thakordas.
Gokaldas Trikumji Thakkar.
Mathradas Laxmidas.
Mahadev Dattatrai Vaze.
Fulchand Panachand Shah
Mohanlal Dalsukhram.
Sadasiv Govind Pathak.
Dhirajlal Deokaran.
Sivlal Saiupchand.
Manilal Ganputram.
Morarji Karsandas.
Harjiwan Bhaichand.
Keshavlal Kuverji Joshi.
Harilal Mohanlal.
Balabhai Dosabhai.
Hakimudin Mithabhai.
Dalpatram Mayashanker
Ishwarprasad Jivram Gorkant.
Nanabhai Bhagvandas.
Mansukhram Laxmiram.
Liladhar Velji Thakkar.
Velji Keshavji.
Nand Kisor Sharma.
B. X. Antony.
Ganyadhar Ramchandra.
Gulammahomed Mahomed Hussain.
Nanchand Sanji.
Sumatichandra Hiralal.
Harkisandas Chunilal.
Chinaswamy Natesa Iyer.
Dhanbai S. Mirajker.
Rustam Dorabji Doriawala

SURAT.

Ratilal Pranjivandas Sudiwala.
Hiralal Krishnaram.

NADIAD.

Ganesh Anant Nadkarni.
Joshi Sankerlal Rameshanker.
Punjalal Laxmidas.
Ramanlal Jekesandas Gandhi.
Motibhai Desaibhai.
Pursottam Ambalal Desai.
Ishwurbhai Somabhai Patel.
Motibhai Zaverbhai.
Shah Fulchand Keshavlal.
Bacher Leram Bhat.
Mathrabhai Desaibhai.
Ishwarbhai Jivabhai.
Vallabhbhai Jethabhai Patel.
Kanjibhai Lallubhai Sutarin.
Ghelabhai Makandra Baroda.
Sheth Sumatichandra.
Kairu (Matar)
Somabhai Narottam.

DEMOBILISATION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

MR. CHURCHILL ON ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 11.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that the Indian troops in Middle East, Egypt and Palestine and in Mesopotamia were being reduced to 20,650, 42,750 and 63,000 respectively. These figures were the establishment of Indian troopers, which were being maintained in the armies of occupation.

Colonel Yate suggested that in view of the large number of British troops in these theatres, who ought to get relief, the demobilisation of the Indians, who had more recently enlisted, ought to be less rapid.

Mr. Churchill replied that the composition of all our forces depended on a certain proportion being maintained of the British and Indian troops, and this must be done irrespective of the relative claims of the British and Indian troops to demobilisation.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S RECOVERY.

SIGN OF PEACE TREATY BEING READY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 11.

President Wilson has recovered and attended the Council of Four to-day. The fact that President Wilson has cabled to Washington instructing the authorities to send the liner, George Washington to Brest is regarded as confirming the belief that the treaty will shortly be ready.

A telegram from Washington says the sailing of the George Washington has been altered from April 14th to April 11th.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

GOVT. EXPEDITING SETTLEMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 11.

Replying to Mr. Campion, Dr. Fisher stated that the Government of India had already assured the Secretary of State that they were doing all they could to expedite the settlement of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, including the increase of pensions to retired officers of the Indian services.

CABLE ITEMS.

According to the Paris correspondent of the "New York Herald", an Anglo-American banking group has arranged a loan to Admiral Koltchak's Government, in return for a concession to America in Kamschatka and to Great Britain in Central Asia and Turkestan.

The Press Association states Sir Ian Hamilton's refusal of the Northern Command does not indicate unwillingness to accept employment if a more tempting post is offered. He would almost certainly accept it.

One of the Peace Conference aeroplanes has flown from London to Paris in 80 minutes.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says, the Secretary for War is acceding to a request that the military authorities in Turkey be permitted to arrest a naturalised American and his wife, who, it is declared, have been connected with the German Spy system in Palestine and among the British Indian subjects.

The New York "World's" Washington correspondent says, news has reached there that the peace terms are nearing completion. President Wilson estimates the whole thing can be completed in a fortnight when the Congress may expect to call an extra session. President Wilson hopes to sail on April 20.

RELIEF FORCE FOR NORTH RUSSIA.

APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE VOLUNTEERS.

STATEMENT OF WAR OFFICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 11.

The War Office has issued an appeal for immediate volunteers for the North Russia relief force which, the appeal states, will consist mainly of trained soldiers including demobilised and discharged men. Men re-enlisting must be fit for general service and over nineteen years of age. Ex-soldiers will be given their previous rank and the pay will be the same as for the armies of occupation. The maximum period of enlistment will be a year but no man re-enlisting will be kept longer than required for this special service on completion of which all men will be given two months' furlough on full pay.

STUTTGART COMPLETELY QUIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

A message from Stuttgart says it is officially stated that the city is completely quiet but that martial law has not yet been repealed.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 11.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Dr. Fisher stated that during the last five years, the consumption of tea in India had been approximately doubled owing to the success of the measures taken to develop the retail trade in larger cities and to encourage tea-drinking among the Indians.

QUESTION OF 20 P.C. BONUS TO RETIRED I. A. OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 11.

Replying to Sir J. G. Butcher, Dr. Fisher stated that the Secretary of State was not prepared to consider the desirability of granting a bonus of twenty per cent. to retired Indian Army officers in respect of their pensions.

DEALINGS IN JUTE UNRESTRICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 11.

The Press Bureau announces that dealings in jute are now unrestricted.

"DRASTIC MEASURES" SUGGESTED

(From our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, April 10.

A correspondent over the *nom-de-plume* "An Indian" in the course of a letter to the "Civil and Military Gazette" suggests that "drastic measures should be adopted and such members of the Council who have since the passing of the Rowlatt Bills shown resistance whether active or passive should be dismissed from the Council and their places filled by men of sense and probity."

AUSTRIA'S FAITH IN BRITISH TROOPS.

STATEMENT BY LORD CURZON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 11.

During the debate in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Bill Lord Curzon drew attention to the way in which British troops were in demand throughout Europe. He said that Vienna, finding itself in difficulties and apprehensive lest she should share the fate of Budapest, had turned to Britain and said "If you will send ten thousand British troops we will guarantee the situation." Lord Curzon added that this was because they trusted the British troops.

MR. BONAR LAW IN PARIS

TO CONFER ON FINAL TERMS OF PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 11.

PARIS.—Mr. Bonar Law has arrived to confer with the British delegates on the final terms of the preliminary peace treaty. His arrival is regarded as indicating that the actual decisions on the main points of the treaty have been reached.

POLICE RESCUES LANDSBERG.

INSURGENT ESCORT DISARMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the police at Helmstadt stopped the motor car, in which Landsberg was being taken to Brunswick by a strong insurgent escort. The police disarmed the escort and rescued Landsberg.

SITUATION IN BAVARIA.

PARTY DISSENSIONS RIFE.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT MAGDEBURG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 11.

BERLIN.—The situation in Bavaria is most complicated and obscure. Dissensions are reported among the communists with only the Munich group favouring the Soviet republic. Moreover, the Southern Bavarian Majority Socialists are in conflict with those in Northern Bavaria while the Peasants councils in middle Franconia have rejected the Soviet republic and are supporting the Hoffmann ministry.

Serious riots and plundering occurred at Magdeburg after the Independent and Majority Socialists proclaimed a general strike. A large portion of the garrison joined the insurgents. Government troops are marching to Magdeburg. The insurgents made a determined attack with rifles and grenades upon the police stations, but were repulsed.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN ESSEN.

2,89,000 WORKMEN STRIKE WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

COPENHAGEN APRIL 8TH.—Martial Law has been proclaimed in Essen where there are now 289,000 strikers and also at Dusseldorf. The strikers at Essen occupied the Krupps works. The workmen in the various factories in Berlin have ceased work in order to participate in the Congress of the Soviets. The German Bank Officials' Association has decided on a general strike.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED AT MAGDEBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

A message from Berlin states that the Wolff Bureau referring to the arrest of Landsberg says that the guilty must be made to pay dearly for it. Martial Law has been proclaimed at Magdeburg and sufficient troops ordered thither.

BERLIN DISTURBANCES.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY MEASURES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

BERLIN.—It is stated that extensive military measures have been taken in Berlin to repress the disturbances.

IMPENDING CATASTROPHE.

SPARTACIST LEADERS TRYING TO ESTABLISH SOVIET REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

A telegram from Hamburg speaks of an impending catastrophe there. It is reported that the Spartacist leaders, Doctors Lauffenberg and Herz have been recently working to establish a Soviet Republic. The Hamburg "Mittagsblatt," urges the Government to send troops to Hamburg as speedily as possible.

SOVIET CONGRESS IN BERLIN.

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the second Congress of the Soviets opened there yesterday. Two hundred and forty-three delegates were present. The Government took extraordinary military measures in connection with the Congress, even causing the public in the galleries to be searched for arms. There was an atmosphere of tension abroad. The Congress adopted the Independent Socialists' motions demanding release of Ledebour and immunity for the members of the Congress similar to that enjoyed by the members of the National Assembly.

ARREST OF IMPERIAL MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

BY SOLDIERS OF "WATCH COMMITTEE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Magdeburg states that the soldiers of the so-called 'Watch Committee' have arrested the Imperial Minister of Justice, Landsberg, also a general and a staff-officer as hostages for the two ex-deputies whom the Government arrested.

KING RECEIVES FIELD-MARSHAL HAIGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

The King received Field-Marshal Haig at Buckingham Palace this morning on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

HINDUSTAN FILM MANUFACTURING Co.'s

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Mr. D. G. Phalke

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SHESHASHAYEE or VISHNU

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AND

THE MAJESTIC

is mainly due to its clear and faultless photography—magnificent stage effects— expensive settings— and closest adherence to the minutest details of Indian Mythology.

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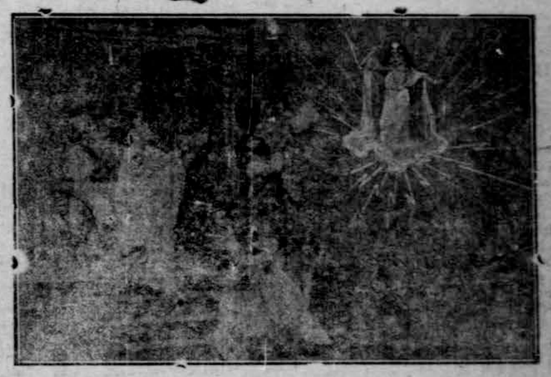

Maya's heavenward flight in the form of Lightning. A unique phenomenon from this mythological photo drama so dear to every pious Hindu mind graphically describing the events that brought about

THE BIRTH OF SHREE KRISHNA.

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BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC PILLS.

A splendid stimulant. An improved form of **Vitalizing Nerve Tonic.**

THE COMPOSITION OF THESE PILLS IS

Damiana, Muirapuama, Coca, Sawpa'metto, Gold Chloride, Pichi, etc.

The quickest remedy for rebuilding the system in cases of Weak Nerve cells and Wastage of the Body. They not only invigorate the body but cure Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustion, loss of appetite, and all kinds of general Debility.

DR. ADAM'S TRADE MARK AGUE SPECIFIC

PURE HERB EXTRACT.

Prompt attention for V. P. Orders.

Dr. ADAM'S

AGUE SPECIFIC

SURE AND SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for

Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent

and ALL TYPES OF FEVER.

M. T. MADON & Co. (CORNER SHOP.)

Crawford Market, 24-26 Abdul Rahiman Street, **BOMBAY.**

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 5)

690, By. Dyeing 1,500, Bundi 37½, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,390, Tata New Defd. 435 p, Tata Old Defd. 1,115, Tata Ord. 236½, Shivrajpur 37½, Alcocks 895, By. Burma 995, Bt. Burma Petroleum 14-10, By. Tramway 587½, By. Steam 345, Tata Hydro: 1,270, Tata Bank 12-10.

The following are the last closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,167½, Swan 602½, Simplex 1,050, Shahpurji 122½, Pearls 562½, Madhowji 2,172, Laxmi cotton 1,850, Kohinoor 1,330, Currimbhoy 365, Kastoorchand 1050, Finlay 470, Fazulbhoy 752½, David 580, Crescent 227½, Coalaba 1,565, Century 470, By. Cotton 595, By. Dyeing 1,502½, Bundi 37½, Katni O. 267½, Katni Defd. 1,390, Tata New Defd. 425, Tata Old Defd. 1,112½, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 87½, Alcocks 902½, By. Burma 990, By. Tramway 587½, By. Steam 345, Tata Hydro: 1,270.

FINANCE.

Money continues easy. The banks are taking short deposits between 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has remained steady during the past week. The retail inquiry for various cloths has been visible and as sellers are keen to reduce their stocks, some sales have been effected. Clearances hav been on a moderate scale. There has been an absence of demaad from Delhi and Amritsar and Cawnpore, which are the principal consuming centres for White Goods. But the off-take for Arbastan, Behrein and Linga has been good, as freight has been obtainable for such ports. The dispute between the merchants and the brokers remains unsettled and both sides have been shewing a firm front. Information of transactions done in the bazaar is usually spread amongst the merchants through the brokers, but as the latter are remaining aloof, dealers have been in the dark as to what business is going on. The main topic of conversation in the bazaar has been about the Satyagruha movement and great sympathy has been shewn by most of the dealers in its favour. The Cloth Markets have been closed since Thursday, on account of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, and the Committee of the Piecegoods Merchants' Associarion has decided to keep them closed and resolved not to do any business until further orders. Many of the merchants are in favour of taking the Swadeshi vow.

The future outlook for the trade is very uncertain, and buyers therefore prefer to adopt a coutious policy, lest any false move might land them again into heavy losses. The position of some of the merchants has been very precarious, owing to heavy speculation in Japanese cloths, and it is with regret that we have to note that the sad death of a well-known merchant, which occurred during the week, was due to the extreme anxiety that preyed on his mind as to how the heavy losses would be met by him.

The Manchester Market has been quiet. The telegrams exchanged have been more for the purpose of testing prices than for actual business. The quotations for some cloths are such as would result in business, but buyers are not inclined to give orders for anything at the moment.

GREYS.

Manchester Grey Shirtings have remained firm and steady, owing to stocks being light, but the demand has not been brisk. There is a scarcity of Red End low quality shirtings worth from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per piece, which are in demand. Dewhurst's Shirtings have improved by a rupee per piece. 44 inches by 38½ yards Gold End Shirtings of well-known makes are out of stock. Pepperell Drills have been in better request and the value has improved, as shipments have been light.

Local Mill Cloths have been rather easier. Grey sheetings have been quoted at from Rs. 1-6-6 to Rs. 1-10-0 per lb. and Longcloths at an increase of half an anna to one anna per lb. on these rates.

Japanese cloths have not shewn any change. The position of these has not yet improved and several disputes are pending settlement.

WHITES.

A slight improvement has been noticeable in white goods. The demand for 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls has been in evidence and the price has increased. Wide Width Mulls have been in better request. Superior Jaconets have been in demand, but stocks are scarce. No 8080 Green End Mulls have been selling at Rs. 3-8-0 per piece. Horrockses' Shirtings have been easier, as the goods have been in several hands, and keen competition is going on amongst the dealers, although the goods recently arrived have been invoiced at low prices. 40 inches by 18 yards Standard White Mulls have changed hands at a reduction of eight annas per piece. Nainsooks have remained steady at the rates of the previous week.

The Cotton-spinners' and Manufacturers' Association controlling five millions spindles in north-east Lancashire, has decided to close the mills spinning American cotton from April 10th to April 28th.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—						
Ralli's Fari No. 2,000 ..	35 × 37½/9	..	..	16	4	0
,, ,, 100,000	48 × 37½/8	..	..	....		
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	48 × 30	..	..	....		
Bates' No. 12838 ..	41 × 37½/0	..	..	....		
Dewhurst's Rupee No. 5	30 × 22½	..	..	21	0	0
,, B.B.B." ..	38 × 28½	..	..	22	0	0
Grey Jaconets—						
Ralli's No. 18 ..	45 × 25	..	..	9	7	0
Grey Drills—						
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	20 × 40	..	..	27	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 35	..	..	15	8	0
White Shirtings—						
Liepmans' No. 1506 ..	32 × 45	..	..	28	4	0
H.B.T.C. 40,000 ..	30 × 48	..	..	35	0	0
White Nainsooks—						
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27 × 12	..	..	4	4	0
,, No. 1900 ..	27 × 16	..	..	3	14	0
,, No. 39620T.B	36 × 22	..	..	6	15	0
Graham's Nos 98/8888	28 × 12	..	..	4	15	0
,, ,, 56 000 ..	25 × 15	..	..	3	0	0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	36 × 22	..	..	....		
Ritchie's 3500/4510 5520 ..	20 × 12	..	..	4	2	0
White Mulls—						
Ralli's No. 6 ..	41 × 10	..	..	....		
,, ,, 60	46 × 16	..	..	....		
,, ,, 600	51 × 19	..	..	12	8	0
,, ,, 6000	56 × 19	..	..	14	8	0
,, ,, 88	53 × 26	..	..	9	0	
,, ,, 818	30 × 26	..	..	9	0	
Ritchie's No. 975	50 × 13	..	..	....		
,, ,, 615	60 × 60	..	..	....		
,, ,, 66999	46 × 13	..	..	6	8	
,, ,, 1260	27 × 16	..	..	4	0	
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 16	..	..	3	8	
Graham's No. 850	26 × 12	..	..	3	8	

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIRTING—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p
No. 55000 ..	44 × 36	..	..	17	4	0
No. 100 ..	,,	..	..	17	0	0
No. 200 ..	,,	..	..	17	8	0
No. 2005 ..	,,	..	..	18	0	0
No. 220 ..	,,	..	..	....		
Nos. 2200/2300 ..	,,	..	..	....		
No. 7200 ..	,,	..	..	17	12	0
No. 3800 ..	,,	..	..	23	0	0
No. 4100 ..	,,	..	..	21	8	0
No. 5100 ..	,,	..	..	22	0	0
No. 3000 ..	33 × 36	..	..	....		
No. 666 ..	,,	..	..	16	8	0
No. 181 ..	33 × 28	..	..	....		
No. 191 ..	38 × 28	..	..	....		

GREY SHIRTINGS—

9 Dragons ..	30 × 30	..	..	15	4	0
"C" Quality ..	20 × 30	..	..	15	0	0
"Boodh Dev" ..	30 × 30	..	..	....		

GREY DRILLS—

Elephant ..	29 × 40	..	..	22	0	0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5 per cent	April. 5	1917
France	5 per cent	Aug. 29	1914
Germany	5 per cent	Dec. 23	1914
Russia	6 per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5 per cent	Nov. 11	1917
Netherlands	4½ per cent	July 1	1915
Belgium	5 per cent	Aug. 20	1914
Austria-Hungary	5 per cent	April 16	1915
Sweden	6½ per cent	Jan. 31	1918
Spain	4½ per cent	Oct. 28	1914
India { Bombay	6 per cent	Mar. 27	1917
India { Bengal	6 per cent	Mar. 27	1918
India { Madras	7 per cent	April 8	1918

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous years:—

Growths.	For week ending 10th April 1919	Total to date since September 1st 1918	1917
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Khandesh	4,386	137,242	181,583
Cent. al India	5,762	100,936	54,813
Bars. and Nugger ..	1,802	6,191	56,734
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	2,879	66,811	21,647
Berar	12,723	276,452	276,765
Central Provinces ..	5,426	142,355	46,706
Total Oomras. ..	33,608	783,665	570,168
Dholleras	673	37,946	116,242
Broach	7,545	189,684	8,370
Compta and Dharwar ..	2,503	85,116	81,011
Westerns-Northerns ..	1,011	6,667	67,076
N.W. Provinces	Nil	73,970	126,110
Bengals / Rajputana ..	678	52,223	34,091
2nd. Punjab	14,172	202,201	195,729
Oceanades	247	4,100	11,761
Persian	Nil	2,652	418
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	849	39,919	20,815
American	Nil	1,268	9
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	
Other sorts	Nil	9,498	11,773
Total ..	69,436	1,543,613	1,255,295

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Rs. 2/15 per packet of dozen Blades of the World famous

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General Crockery, Glass, Cutlery & Enamelware Merchants.

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K. H. KABBUR & Co.

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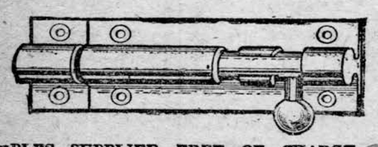
BOLT  BRAND

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Palm Sunday 13 April, 1919.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould. Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion Choral; Merbecke. Hymns 98, 111, 311, 106, 5-30 p.m., Children's service. 6-30 p.m. 99, 317, 251. 5-30 p.m., Children's service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles Anthem Chants, Hymns 99, 317, 251, Collections for Diocesan League of Mercy. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy; English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari, English Services; 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon, Collections for Church expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamathipura (S.P.G.) Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock).—Chaplain J. W. Bilby, 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy, Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort,—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister.—Rev. Alex. Robertson. 9-30 a.m., United Holy Communion Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Dedication Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway,—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marahi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road—Morning Service, 9.30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday Schol; 10 a.m., Sunday School. Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday Shcool; 5 p.m., Afternpon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventists' Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Bonte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses. 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain; Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

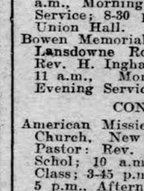
Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain; Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street. Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.



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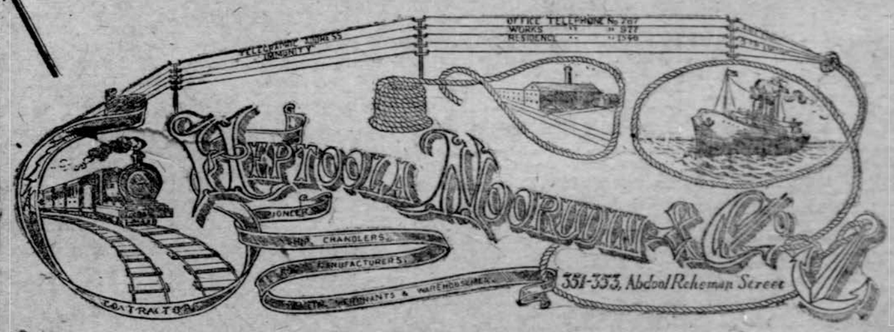

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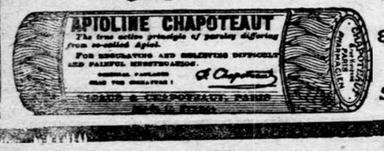

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th April 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.790	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.2	"
Dew Point	72.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.744	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9	"
Minimum do.	76.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ENE,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind	182	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Fri.	11	m	9	14	25	4	11	m	3	8	18	4
			0	36a	26	4			9	12a	18	9
Sat.	12	m	10	0	26	2	12	m	3	54	17	7
			10	9a	26	7			3	54a	18	6
Sun.	13	m	10	39	26	10	13	m	4	22	17	0
			10	40a	26	9			4	31a	18	4
Mon.	14	m	11	13	27	5	14	m	4	41	16	6
			11	9a	26	10			5	4a	18	2
Tues.	15	m	11	44	27	9	15	m	5	13	16	1
			11	57a	26	11			5	35a	18	1
Wed.	16		0	1a	27	10	16	m	5	38	15	9
									6	5a	18	2
Thurs.	17	m	0	4	26	10	17	m	6	4	15	8
			0	44a	27	9			6	34	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 11 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h. 25m.	Sunset 6h. 55m.
" 12 (Saturday)	"	6h. 24m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 13 (Sunday)	"	6h. 24m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 14 (Monday)	"	6h. 23m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 22m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 21m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 17 (Thursday)	"	6h. 21m.	" 6h. 57m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	—	1d. 2h.	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	—	7d. 6h.	8 8m. p.m.
Full Moon	—	15d. 1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	—	23d. 4h.	51 1m. p.m.
New Moon	—	30d. 11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th April, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Day temperature has decreased generally and is now below normal at Rawalpindi; night temperature remains in moderate excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud is present at Allahabad; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues slightly above normal in the east of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is below normal in north-east Rajputana. Day temperature remains in excess at Jacobabad, where the maximum rose to 105 deg. .7 F. yesterday; night temperature is above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are above normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme south and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect at Poona; night temperature is above normal at Aurangabad and below it at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over upper Sind and the south-west Punjab has moved in an easterly direction and is disappearing into the hills of the Punjab. It has not caused any rain at the reporting stations. Colombo reports a thunderstorm and 1.45in. of rain.

Dry weather is likely except for a few thunderstorms in Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th April, 1919.

The disturbance in the north-west is more marked and has caused nearly general rain in the North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in north-west Baluchistan. Rain has also fallen locally on the south Burma coast and at a few stations in upper Burma and Assam.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three-quarters of an inch; Mergui one and a half; Moulmein, Parachinar, Drosh one; Landikotai three-quarters.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th April, 1919, was 30.036 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Price					
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GODINHO DEFAMATION CASE.

A. F. Martin v. P. N. Godinho.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him.

The facts of this case are fully given in their Lordship's judgment.

Mr. Justice Heaton observed:—

In this case one A. F. Martin has been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the offence of defamation and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, and he has appealed.

The defamation of which the appellant is convicted consisted in a written draft letter which he handed over to his solicitor and legal adviser for the purpose that the solicitor should send a letter to Martin's wife in the matter of divorce proceedings which, he said, he contemplated taking. The draft letter also contained a number of imputations of a very serious character against the present complainant, and it is the present complainant who has initiated these proceedings. We are not concerned with the letter which the solicitor did in fact send to Martin's wife, except in so far as it enables us to understand what were the contents of the draft letter which Martin himself handed over to the solicitor. The defamation of which the accused has been convicted, is what he communicated to the solicitor and not what the solicitor communicated to any one else. The former is the only matter which in this case we have to consider.

I accept the conclusions of the Presidency Magistrate in their entirety as regards the value of the evidence. I think he judged that correctly and that the conclusions which he has reached are justified by the evidence. But the matter does not rest there. The Magistrate's conclusions are summarized in these words: "Taking all the circumstances into consideration I am of opinion that it is proved that accused made the imputations complained of which were defamatory suspecting that because Mr. Godinho was helping his wife who was not in a position to pay his fees, their relations were on an improper footing; accused has entirely failed in my opinion to establish 'bona-fides', the evidence of Pandurang, Anna Louisa and Mahadu Paren on the contrary bearing indications of having been procured for the purpose of the defence."

QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.

Where I differ from the Presidency Magistrate is in his view of what is 'bona-fides' or good faith, as it is called in the Penal Code, and I think that the case comes under the 9th Exception to Section 499 of the Penal Code. That Exception runs: "It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good." Here the imputations were made for the protection of the interests of Martin in the matter of the divorce suit which he contemplated bringing and eventually did bring, and the question is whether the imputations were made in good faith; in other words whether they were made with due care and attention. Whether things are done with due care and attention depends largely on the nature of things done: the circumstances surrounding the doing of them; and the purpose for which they are done. When a man consults his solicitor, he must tell him all that is in his mind. He must tell him not only facts, but also what he believes to be facts, what he suspects to be facts and even he may tell him pure conjectures or rumours. That is involved in the relations between the client and his legal adviser. It is very different when a man writes a letter to a newspaper. I do not enlarge on the dicerence. It is perfectly obvious. What would be good faith in the one case where a man seeks the advice of his solicitor might be no good faith at all in the other case, where he writes to a newspaper. I do not find in this case anything to lead me definitely to the conclusion that Martin consulted the solicitor for any improper purpose or that he said to him anything which in the circumstances and as between client and solicitor he ought not to have said. The Magistrate speaks of his telling what he suspected and what a man suspects is included in what he must tell his legal adviser, if the relations of client and adviser are to be properly maintained. There are indications in the case from which we have been invited to hold that it was not a genuine case of consulting a legal adviser at all, but that Martin went to the solicitor with a purely malicious purpose in his mind, went to him to induce him to send the letter to Martin's wife for the purpose of irritating and annoying the wife and Mr. Godinho. However, the Magistrate has not himself come to the conclusion that this was so and I do not myself feel that I can safely come to that conclusion either. I think we must take it that this was an ordinary case of a client consulting his legal adviser and in no way departing from what he was entitled to say to his legal advised.

Other points of great interest have been discussed, but it is unnecessary for me to say anything about them.

I think, for these reasons that I have given, that the conviction should be set aside and the fine, if paid, should be refunded.

JUSTICE SHAH CONCURS.

Mr. Justice Shah in his judgment said:—The appellant in this case has been convicted of defamation under Section 500 Indian Penal Code by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The defamation charged is that he communicated certain matter to his Solicitors Mr. Ranchhoddas in order to give notice to his wife. That notice was given under instructions from the accused, and the matter communicated to the solicitor is indicated by the contents of this notice.

The matter is undoubtedly defamatory. It is urged on behalf of the appellant that as the matter communicated by the appellant to his solicitor could not be disclosed without his consent under Section 126 of the Evidence Act, it could not be proved in these proceedings and that, therefore, there was no publication of the matter as required by Section 499 I. P. Code. It is common ground that the matter was communicated to the solicitor in order that it might be communicated to the wife in the form of a notice of certain claim for damages and of action for dissolution of marriage. To such a communication Section 126 has no application. Mr. Binning has not been able to cite any authority in his favour on this point; and it seems to me that his contention is opposed to the interpretation of Section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act accepted by this Court in Franji Bhicaji v. Mohansing Dhansing (I. L. R. 18 Bom. 269) and Emperor v. Mariane G. Rodrigues (5 Bom. L. R. p. 122). The circumstance that the solicitor did not claim the right of not disclosing the fact that the matter already disclosed in the notice itself was communicated to him by the accused, and that the accused did not object to the solicitor giving evidence as to that fact shows that the communication was not treated as confidential and that it was not necessarily made with a view to take the solicitor's adfice as to the property or otherwise of giving the notice. I see no reason to accept the argument that the communication cannot be proved or that it does not amount to publication. The defamatory statements were undoubtedly made to the solicitor.

I am also unable to accept the argument urged by Mr. Binning that the importation involved on the statements concerning the complainant was made by the accused intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of the complainant. I think the nature of the imputation is such that there is practically no scope for the argument. Any person making such an imputation to a third person must be taken to intend to harm and to know that it would harm his reputation in the opinion of the person to whom the imputation is conveyed. I do not think it is essential for the prosecution to establish that any harm to the reputation was in fact caused.

It remains to deal with the last argument for the appellant that he is protected by exception 9 to Section 499 I. P. C. It is urged that the imputation was made in good faith for the protection of his own interest. The evidence led by the defence has been disbelieved by the trial Court and I agree that the evidence led to justify the imputation is not reliable. The adducing of evidence, which, if believed, would justify the imputation, is circumstance against the accused. Having regard to the bitter feelings of animosity between the complainant and the accused, it is not unlikely that the accused may have gone to the Solicitor with a view to harm the reputation of the complainant rather than for the protection of his own interests. Mr. Taleyarkhan's argument on this point appears to me to be not without force. But the position of the accused at the date of the notice must be considered. If he wanted to take steps against his wife, believing that she had improper connection with the complainant, it cannot be said that it was not proper for him to give notice in December 1917; and in that case he could not avoid doing what he in fact did. It may be that his belief was not justified, and on the evidence I think it was not justified. But the accused in giving the notice may be fairly taken to have acted for the protection of his interest. Whether he acted in good faith or not is a question of fact to be determined with reference to the circumstances of the case, and a person giving instructions to his Solicitor for notice of such an action must be allowed a reasonable latitude to act for the protection of his interests. It may be that incidentally he may be able to satisfy his own grudge against the person defamed by publishing the defamatory matter to his solicitor; but it is essential that his liberty to communicate matters to his Solicitor for the protection of his interests should not be unduly curtailed. In the present case he did file a suit for dissolution of marriage. It is true that he could not prosecute it. But it is reasonably possible that he intended in December 1917, when he gave the notice not merely to file, but also to prosecute the suit. On the whole, if due allowance for the mental condition of a suspecting husband like the accused, and for the belief, which the rendering of perfectly proper and legitimate professional assistance to his wife by the complainant is apt to create in his mind, I think there is scope for the view that the accused acted in good faith for the protection of his own interest. My learned brother accepts that view; and under the circumstances I am not prepared to dissent from that view.

I, therefore, concur in the order proposed by my learned brother.

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. A. G. Sathe, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSALS (IN CHAMBERS.)

In Re Indian Cas Act VII/13—M B Chothia, In Re The Venishanker Laxmishanker Cotton Mills Co Ltd (in sign) v Rahimtulla Allibhai Khushal, Parties concerned, J Sd 3-4-19.

FOR CONSENT DECREE. (IN COURT.)

396-17—Matu J & M, Bibi Rubaba widow and ors, v Ali Akher Zan-ul-Abedin and anr, Shaw M & H..

647-18—Mulla & Mulla, Kayum Dawoodbhai Jafferji v Abdul Kussin Dawoodbhai Jafferji and ors, Mulla and M, Purnanand & Cl Khandwalla & Co.

FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT.

1741-18—Moti and D, Bapulal Girdharlal v. Jethalal Manekial Shah and anr., Little and Co., Daph. F and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

70-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Moorarji Jairam Narranji, Ard H D and Co.

341-19—Mer K & Co Jamnadas Harprasad a firm v Narrotamdas Hargovandas a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

360-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Messrs Narrotam Devidas a firm, Shroff & D.

366-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs Manilal Vadilal a firm v Jethabhai Shamaldas.

367-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v A M Noorbhoy Satranjiwalla, Payne and Co.

376-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hargowandas Chaganlal a firm v Jesenghbhai Mohanlal and ors, Craigie B and Co

434-19—Amin and Desai, Messrs Gagalbhai Raichand and Co a firm v Mirza Ahmed Isphani.

487-19—Mehta D and L, Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v Devidas Fulchand.

116-19—Madhowji K & Ch, Babu Brijbihari Mata Prasad and anr, v Messrs Tarachand Devraj a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narotam Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

580-17—Jehangir M and S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v Nathumal Fulchand and anr, Madhowji K and C.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji & Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

181-19—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Foolchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

773-18—Matubhai J and M, Harilal Mansukhram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandwalla and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm, Mulla and M.

1874-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Hiralal Ambalal

1887-18—Khandvalla and Co., Parbhudas Purshotamdas a firm v. Hiralal Ambalal a firm, Shroff and D.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co., Messrs. Manilal Vithaldas a firm v. Chunilal Motichand and ors., Khandwalla & Co.

933-17—N. C. Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors. v. Tarachand Hariidhar a firm and ors., Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M., Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v. Arthur Harris, Little and Co., for Postponement.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1463-18—Motichand and D, Nensey Tejpal a firm v Kashinath Govindji Mantri and anr.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL. LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

C C 980-19—Payne and Co., The Currimbhoy Mills Co Ld v Sha Tricumlal Mulchand, 28-3-19.

C C 1052-19—Merwanji B & D, Ramjilal Ramsarup a firm v Ambalal Bhugwandas a firm, 1-4-19.

C C 1058-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Dwarkadas & Co a firm v Harnandrai Baynath a firm, Matu J & M, 3-4-19.

C C 1081-19—Daphtary F and D, Manilal Raghunathdas a firm v Gordhandas Ishwardas, 3-4-19.

1029-18—Craigie B & C, The Bombay Dyeing & Manf'g Co Ld v Mahomedally A Sacoor, Little & Co, 4-4-19.

706-19—Craigie B & Co, Ardeshir Jamshedji Mehta v Ardeshir Kavasji Patel, Mulla and Mulla, 7-4-19.

796-19—Mulla and Mulla, Ardeshir Jamshedji [illegible] v Ardeshir Kavasji Patel, [illegible] B & C, 8-4-19.

19-19—Ard[illegible] & Co, The Firm of Maganlal Jaisingh v The Firm of R Hannumantiaffa and anr, Ragh N & Co, Js. 10-4-19.

1176-17—Dubash & Co., Messrs Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm, v Ghanashyamdas Badridas a firm, 27-2-19.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL LIST B. (COUNCIL.)

In Re Indian Trusts Act II of 1882—G B Pandia, Re Indenture of Settlement date of 15th February 1918 etc., v Munishanker Furnanand & Co, Purshotam rai Notice.

1129-16—Motichand and D, Manibhai Premabhai a firm v Parekh Dayabhai Mansukhram, N C Dalal, 27-2-19.

1139-18—Crawford B and Co, Tricumlal Aluratlal v The B B & C I Ry Co, Amin and D, 18-3-19.

233-18—Daphtary F and D, Tricamdas Rowji v Hirabhai Balubhai Shroc, N C Dalal, 7-4-19.

678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co, Govindlal Bansilal v Bansilal Motilal & ors, Ard H D & Co, For Defendants.

559-11—Mulji & Tha, Shanker Bapuji Doke v Subaji Savlaram Meher Patel and anr, S A Tyebji, 3-4-19.

1816-18—Ragh N & Co, Messrs Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v Messrs M Haji Ismail and ors, Payne and Co, 4-4-19.

1408-18—Mulla and M, Krishnadas Shah v Salebhai Hassanalli Captain & V, 4-4-19.

141-19—Pandia & Co., Nurbheram Pragji v Khimji Arjoon, Dastur & Co., 8-4-19.

916-18—Captain and V, Julius Gove v Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Payne and Co., 8-4-19.

140-19—Payne and Co., Messrs Haji Sultanalle Shustray & Co., v Capt K Okubo and anr, Matubhai J & M, 8-4-19.

582-18—Purshotamrai & Co., Mistri Hirji Jeram v Seth Surajmal Harnandrai, Matubhai J & M, 8-4-19.

S C C 1[illegible]87-19—Ard H D & Co., Nandlal Bhanji Chunilal and ors v Bhagwandas Rustomji and G, 8-4-19.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jagmohandas Laxmidas Ramyalal Rewashanker Joshi v Madh K & Ch, 8-4-19.

489-19—Payne and Co., Kerbalai Mahomedali Saleh Irakhi v Haji Hoosein Tare a firm, Mirza M & M, 10-4-19.

489-19—Mirza M & M, Kerbalai Mahomedali Saleh Irakhi v Haji Hoosein & Co a firm, Payne & Co., 8-4-19.

489-19—Mirza M & M, Kerbalai Mahomedali Saleh Irakhi v Haji Hoosein Tari & Co a firm, Payne and Co., 8-4-19.

O S 941-19—Mulji & Th Hiralal Ranchoyrdas and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little & Co 27-2-19.

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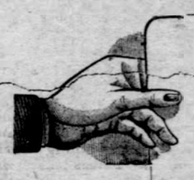

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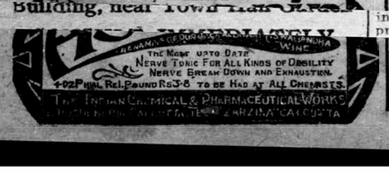
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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE

A DISCURSIVE WITNESS.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, April 8.

On the court assembling to-day Constable Mahabir deposed that under the General Saheb's orders he prosecuted the enquiry after the injured and killed Hindus. Witness went about in plain clothes and continued his enquiry for six weeks. All that he learnt was regarding the six wounded Hindus.

Cross-examined witness said he reported the progress to the General Saheb every two-three days. The result of his enquiry was not entered in the police diary but the sub-inspector of Rishikesh noted it in the confidential report. Mohammed Jaffer, Sub-Inspector formerly, Jwalapur, next called, deposed to the Kurbani enquiries in 1914 under confidential orders from the Police Superintendent. Witness formally proved certain police papers concerning it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said he was informed on 1st April his evidence was required in this case. He knew the case was going on. The question of Kurbani was in issue and the police knowledge was questioned. Witness had met Mashullah and Darbaragiya and not Yusuf. Questioned what made witness go to Katarpura on 22nd October when Sahandutt constable had reported only on 17th, he said he was new to the circle and went there to verify because he did not know Sohandutt well. Asked why then witness himself did not go on the 16th, he could not say at first but immediately added because of the Joint Magistrate's visit. Witness could not produce any entry shown in some of the papers filed by witness. He admitted there was no mention in those entries that he visited Katarpura.

In confidential matters, places and persons were not noted in the general diary. Witness did not know if there was a rule to the effect. Besides an entry in the general diary, witness made no other entry anywhere regarding Katarpur matters in his report to the head-quarters.

Witness mentioned only Katarpur and the houses where Kurbani took place. Details of the enquiry which witness described in court were not noted by him and counsel might take it for all these details witness relied on his memory.

After lunch further cross-examination of Mohamed Jaffer was continued.

SAHARANPUR, April 9.

On court assembling to-day Constable Sohandutt who was examined and discharged about a fortnight ago was put in by prosecution to corroborate Mohamed Jaffer, yesterday's witness, regarding Kurbani investigations in 1914-15. Witness practically repeated the version given by Jaffer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said he came here two days ago. He was not told and did not know until coming into the box what evidence he was required to give. He did not meet Jaffer in the interval. Only the evidence regarding witness' visit to villages for the Kurbani enquiry was his own statement.

Mr. Norton finally asked witness "did you make this statement to court before Say yes or no."

"I know nothing at all about this Kurbani in 1914 or 1915. I have no knowledge whatsoever whether the Kurbani did or did not take place in Katarpur in 1914 or 1915. Witness said, "yes."

In further cross-examination witness was both militant and extremely discursive. Questioned closely regarding the details of his visit and the enquiry over Kurbani witness generally replied evasively.

Mr. Mohanlal drew the court's attention to the fact.

Witness nowhere specifically mentioned the cow sacrifice in connection with the Kurbani and counsel suggested the feeling was so strong in the neighbourhood, even the sacrifice of goats on Id Day was objected.

Mr. Alston, Commissioner, remarked it all carries back to this as put it to Mohamed Jaffer yesterday, that all these entries are fabrications.

Mr. Alston also remarked the tendency of the cross-examination led to it. Mr. Norton objected to the latter remark and pointed out he had never made any such suggestions.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

An amusing incident took place after the next witness Rowchand Khan was put in.

Court remarked to prosecution "it was useless to examine the witness; he was not going to prove any incidents of the riot. Witness was thereupon sent away.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN INDIA

URGED BY BENGAL AND ASSAM MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The Bengal and Assam Representative Councils of Missions, after expressing appreciation of the action of the American people in prohibiting alcoholic liquors in the United States, resolved:—That in the judgment of this Council, especially in view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Hindus, Mahomedans and Indian Christians condemn the use of alcohol as a beverage on religious, or moral or economic grounds, an enactment of a law totally prohibiting alcoholic drugs in India would be cordially welcomed by the great [illegible] into consideration I am of opinion that it is proved that accused made the imputations [illegible] social progress and in the highest interests of all classes of the community. (2) That this Council urges upon the Governments of Bengal and Assam the desirability of enacting at an early date a prohibition law.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

BEARING THE EMPIRE'S SHARE.

Mr. J. W. Fortescue lectured at the Royal Institution, on March 1, on "The Empire's Share in England's Wars," which belongs to India.

Describing the share of India in the recent war, he said that on the Western Front, in a kind of fighting which must have been serious to them, the Indian troops nobly withstood the German assaults, and in the second battle of Ypres, when units were reduced to such tiny strength that the old organisation ceased, and they were cut up and put down wherever they were wanted, the Indian troops went through the trial most admirably.

Referring to the Dardanelles campaign, Mr. Fortescue said that if the men we had sent to the Dardanelles had been sent at first in one body we should have forced the passage of the Straits without difficulty; and if the troops we had sent to get General Townshend out at Kut had been added to his force at first he would doubtless have reached Bagdad. In the Dardanelles Indian troops behaved most brilliantly. The Indian Forces got a better chance in the later operations in Mesopotamia under Sir Stanley Maude and the wonderful operations in Palestine under General Allenby. The latter called for enormous physical exertion and endurance and the cavalry marched great distances over bad roads, yet the casualties among the horses were smaller than in an ordinary campaign.

He was told by an officer in high command that there were times when he preferred Indian soldiers to the British. Some strongholds had to be attacked in the formation called "worms"—single files of men—and the Indian troops took to this formation very readily. The British soldier, however, liked to see comrades on each side, in this differing from other nations, who liked to be supported from behind. In this war it had fallen to the share of the British Empire to conquer Turkey, and latterly the bulk of the Force engaged in that work had consisted of native Indian troops. An enormous increase had been necessitated in the Indian Army. We had drawn heavily on the fighting races, and he had no doubt that we could have done so still more heavily.—"India".

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Large business was again reported in coal shares which ruled steady to firm with Koraidhs being done at Rs. 14/12, Patmonnas advancing to Rs. 19/4 and Singaran "A" to Rs. 10. Jute mill shares ruled steady with fair volume of business reported. Miscellaneous section was well supported, industrials meeting with fair amount of enquiry and favourite stocks maintaining their position. British Burmah Petroleums were done from Rs. 14/12 to Rs. 15/12 and Anglo-Oriental Navigation changed hands at Rs. 38. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 33; Bengal 900; Burma Dheme 15/8; Damuda 27/12; Grusick 26/4; Kosoonda 32/12; Koradih 14/12; New Beerbhoom 66; Patmohna 19/4; Russuan 10/8; Samla Kendra 22/12; Satpukuria 14; Searsole 13/4; Sendra 27; Singaran "A" 15/4; Singaran "B" 15/4; South Govindpur 11/8; Teetulmuri 19; Thandabari 29/12.

Jute:—Alliance 513; Auckland 315; Caledonian 540; Delta 418; Fort Gloster 670; Fort William 284; Howrah 35; Hooghly 110/8; Kanknarrah 551; Naihati 570; Northbrook 55.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental 38; Assam Saw Mills 25/12; Alexander Jute 6 per cent. debentures 99; Britannia Brass 11/6; British Burma Petroleum 15/12; Cliveden Coke 17/8; Fanank Ross 12/10; Indian Galvanizing (2nd issue 17/2; Indian Galvanizing (new issue) 16/8; Marshall Sons and Co. (India), Ltd. 14/8; Northbrook Jute debentures 95; Orissa Cement 14/4; Reliance Firebrick Pottery 23/12; Ryan Sugar 16/4; Spences Hotel 14/8; Savan Sugar 9/4.

Tea:—Amlucki 81; Gielle 100.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70/2 to 70/4 and small lots at Rs. 70/6 to 70/12, war bond 1928 at 102/2.

FREE PASSAGE TO TROOPS ON LEAVE IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of free passages by road, rail, river and sea within Indian limits, to all British warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison of India on one occasion, when proceeding on, and returning from, leave during the coming leave season.

G. I. P. LOCAL TIME TABLE.

A conference of the Local Railway Associations, was held yesterday, at the offices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association. Mr. P. M. Dongre was called to the chair. It was agreed by all the associations present, that the resolutions passed by this conference will be binding upon them and that no separate correspondence will be carried on with the Railway Authorities directly in the matter.

The skeleton time table for up trains proposed by Mr. D C. Thanawalla and seconded by Mr. Dalvi was unanimously passed. It was proposed that 94Up train leaving Thana at 19-18 be made a daily train, instead of Monday, to Friday, to allow the passengers coming by 22 Up Poona Express to tranship at Thana to proceed to intermediate stations. The meeting was postponed till 6 p.m. (S.T.), on Friday, the 11th of April, 1919.

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MR. LAJPAT RAI ON LORD SINHA.

MR LLOYD GEORGE ON "EMPIRE."

Writing in the "Nation" (New York) on the appointment of Lord Sinha as Under Secretary of State for India, Sir. Lajpat Rai says:—

The appointment of a Hindu (Indian) as a Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India is an event of sufficient importance to justify the hope that a radical change is coming over the spirit of British Imperialism, and that adequate constitutional changes may soon be introduced to give it a legal aspect, and an enduring one. The appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha would be devoid of any significance if it were a mere personal compliment, or a mere sop to Indian Nationalism. The fact, however, that Mr. Montagu is the only Cabinet Minister who retains his old post in the reshuffling consequent upon the British elections which gives us reason to think that Premier Lloyd George is at least in general accord with Mr. Montagu's sentiments about the future constitution of India, and that by appointing Sir S. P. Sinha as Under-Secretary he wants to strengthen Mr. Montagu's hands.

Premier Lloyd George is reported to have said that the word "Empire" would henceforth disappear from the designation of the group of nations that in their collective capacity have thus far been called by that name. If that is true, British Imperialism must disappear, not only in name, but also in spirit. There must henceforth be a true sisterhood of free nations, call it commonwealth or league, whatever you will. If that should happen no one would be more delighted than the Indian Nationalists, because in spite of our strong dislike of the political and economical effects of British Imperialism in India, we believe that, on the whole, the British democracy is perhaps the finest in the political world of to-day. India will forget all the wrongs consciously or unconsciously inflicted on her in the past, if her future status as a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth is conceded to her in practice and secured to her by law. If the tion of that change of spirit, we welcome it most heartily and congratulate the Premier on that step. If, on the other hand, it is not a sincere move, then it may be appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha is an indicadisastrous or the future peace of India: for she will lose all faith in the professions of British statesmen. . . . There can be no doubt of his (Lord Sinha's) ability, honesty of purpose, and patriotism. Judging from political appointments of Indians made in India and in England within the last twelve months, it seems that Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford are determined to "rally the moderates," a doctrine laid down by Lord Morley in theory only. What will be its effect on Indian Nationalism remains to be seen.—"India."

A MILITARY OFFICER'S FALL.

EX-LT. MACLARREN SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS HARD LABOUR

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

The retrial of Maclarron, ex-Lieutenant, I.A.R.O., and two drivers of his Corps for robbery, was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Maclarren by a majority of eight to one, and a unanimous verdict of guilty against the two Indian accused. Mr. Justice Walsh in passing the sentence, said the jury had come to the right verdict and he agreed with them.

Addressing Maclarren, his lordship said it was very sad to find a military officer fallen so low. In his lordship's mind there were two features about the prisoner's crime which aggravated the serious nature of the offence. He had dragged into it, men of his own Corps, who were bound to him by ties of discipline and obedience and got them into serious trouble and he had got up evidence to implicate them for the sake of a few pounds. His lordship characterised such conduct as cowardly and he sentenced Maclarren to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Considering Shamsuddin was led away by his superior officer, the judge sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. His lordship took a more lenient view of Shabaz's case and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

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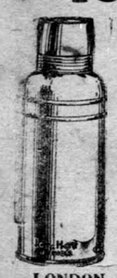

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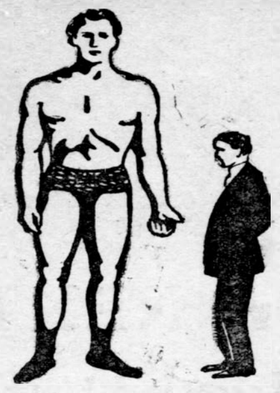

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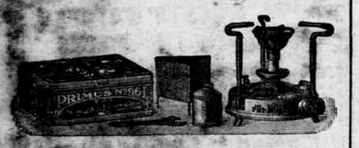

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